# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5518. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Present an Address to Mr. Motley.

### General Roda Sent Out to Supersede General Dulce in Cuba.

### Conspiracy in Spain for the Restoration of Queen Isabella.

### The Reported Evacuation of Rome by the French Denied.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Honors to Minister Motley.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, May 30.

Mr. MOTLEY, the Minister of the United States, arrived here yesterday, and was received by the Mayor of the city and the American Consul at this port. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will present addresses to the new Minister to-morrow.

### The Patent Laws—Their Abolition Discussed.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.

The abolition of Patent laws was discussed in the House of Commons last night. The *Times* editorially supports the measure.

## SPAIN.

### New Captain-General of Cuba—Conspiracy in Favor of Isabella.

MADRID, Saturday, May 29.

The appointment of General CABALLERO DE RODA as Captain-General of Cuba is gazetted to-day. He sails for Havana June 1.

Several officers of the army have been arrested at Tortosa, charged with having engaged in a conspiracy for the restoration of Queen ISABELLA.

It is rumored that a new Provisional Ministry will be formed, to remain in office until next October, when a *plebiscitum* is to be taken to decide the question of the sovereignty.

## FRANCE.

### General Dix's Farewell Banquet—Jules Favre Not Elected.

PARIS, Saturday, May 29.

Ministers BURLINGAME and WASHBURNE gave a farewell banquet to General DIX at the Grand Hotel to-day. Over 250 guests were present. General DIX dines with the Emperor at the Tuileries on Thursday next.

JULES FAVRE has been declared not elected, but will contest the election of his opponent.

## ROME.

### Denial of the Report of the Intended Evacuation by the French.

PARIS, Saturday, May 29.

The *Official Journal* of the Empire denies that there is any foundation for the rumors that the French troops are to evacuate Rome.

## AUSTRIA.

### The Viceroy of Egypt in Vienna.

VIENNA, Sunday, May 30.

ISMAIL PASHA, Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in this city.

### Conflicting Reports Concerning the Fillibusters in Havana.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 30.

The Spanish steamer *Pelayo* arrived to-day from Nuevitas. She brings no reliable news. The reports as to the movements of the fillibusters are conflicting and worthless, consisting of extreme statements made by both sides.

The *Pelayo* brings a number of wounded soldiers and a cannon captured from the fillibusters in the Bay of Nipe.

### Stabbing Affray in Troy, N. Y.—Possible Murder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, May 30.

This morning, at about 5 o'clock, in West Troy, three men, named respectively JOHN LYNCH, WM. DALY and BERNARD TAGUE, were engaged in an altercation following a drunken carouse. The last-named man, who is captain of a coal barge, was very severely and probably fatally stabbed with a razor, two wounds being inflicted on his face and throat. The latter was seven and a half inches in length. DALEY was arrested. LYNCH is still at large.

### The Buckeye Races—First Day's Events.

CINCINNATI, O., Saturday, May 29.

The first race over the Buckeye Course today was a sweepstakes for four-year old colts and fillies, two-mile heats; $25 subscription, p. p.; the winner of the mile-heat stake for four-year olds to carry five pounds extra; the Club to add $100. The following is a summary:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cadwallader's ch. f. Emma Maratta, by Vandal, dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave | 1 | 1 |
| McGrath's cr. f. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis, dam Olio, by Oliver | 3 | 2 |
| Richards & Kilgour's b. f. Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, dam Glycera, by imp. Sovereign | 4 | 3 |
| Lerd & Jackson's ch. c. Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoire, by imp. Margrave | 2 | 4 |

Time, 3:49; 3:42½.

The second race for a Club Purse of $500, handicap, mile heats, best three in five, resulted as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. h. Tom Porter, by Lightning, dam chestnut, by imp. Glencoe | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B. h. King Tom, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Ch. m. Phœnix Belle, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Ch. m. Maggie Hunter, by imp. Australian, dam Heads-I-Say, by imp. Glencoe | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | dist. | |
| Ch. m. Easter Monday, by Lightning, dam Laura Bruce, by Star Davis | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | dist. | | |
| Rochester, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by imp. Monarch | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | dist. | | |
| B. c. Longitude, by Loyalty, dam Leda, by Epsilon | 7 | 7 | 2 | dist. | | | |
| B. h. Austril, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Ambassador | 10 | 8 | dist. | | | | |
| B. h. Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta | 9 | dist. | | | | | |
| B. M. Woodford Belle, by Lexington | 1 | dist. | | | | | |

Time—1:49, 1:52¾, 1:57, 1:56¾, 1:54¾, 1:57, 1:58.

The third race—Consolation Purse $200; dash of one mile for beaten horses.

Richards and Kilgour's blk. f. *Kitty Free*, beat Conlisk's ch. c. *Little Mack*, West and Atchison's b. m. by *Cotton*, and ch. f. *Mollie Lincoln*.

A heavy storm set in after the first race, and continued all the afternoon. The track was in good condition until after the rain, when it became very heavy. The betting was brisk and the excitement intense. Over 4,000 persons were present.

### Death of the Mother of Stephen A. Douglas.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Sunday, May 30.

Mrs. SALLY FISK GRANGER, mother of the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, died to-day at her residence in Clifton Springs, N. Y., of heart disease, in the 81st year of her age.

### Banquet to Ex-Governor Curtin.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, May 30.

Ex-Governor CURTIN, Minister to Russia, has accepted an invitation from a large number of the leading citizens of this city and State to a complimentary banquet, at the Academy of Music, on the 12th of June. The affair is expected to be the finest of the kind ever given here.

Both branches of the City Council have passed a resolution tendering to Governor CURTIN the use of Independence Hall to receive the citizens previous to his departure. This reception will also take place on the 12th of June.

### Prize Fighters and Pickpockets in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 30.

The Police yesterday afternoon interrupted an impromptu prize fight after twenty-two rounds had been fought, in the back yard of a drinking saloon in Portland-street, and arrested STEPHEN WILLIAMS and GEORGE MARCH, principals, and two others for aiding and abetting. Both principals showed severe punishment.

Two young men, giving their names as PHILIP STARKE and SAMUEL PHILLIPS, were arrested last evening in the act of picking pockets. They hail from New-York.

### The Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Sunday, May 30.

All the military organizations of the country are invited to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the 1st of July next, and those intending to be present are requested to communicate such intentions within a reasonable time, so that proper arrangements may be made for them. The call is signed by DAVID WELLS, Chairman.

## WASHINGTON.

### Decoration Day—The Erlanger-Armand Suit—Cuban Matters.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 30.

The only events of any importance which occurred here to-day, were the decoration ceremonies of the soldiers' graves at three or four of the smaller national cemeteries, and the religious observances in most of the churches. The sermons had more or less reference to the same subject. Considerable bitter feeling and animosity appears to have been aroused by the distinction made between the Union and the rebel dead in the solemnities of yesterday and to-day. The unkindness, to give it a gentle term, finds vent in newspaper communications, church sermons and general conversation. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in maintaining their side of the case, and one or two of the city clergymen, have expressed themselves in strong terms in reference to it. Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the Senate, in his oration yesterday, held that the representatives of this nation could never sanction the decoration of the Confederate soldiers' graves until it had been first decided by the Christian Church to pay honors to Judas Iscariot, and until we had ourselves agreed to commemorate BENEDICT ARNOLD. In Alexandria no distinction was made in the matter of decoration; flowers were strewn on Union and Confederate alike; and at Arlington yesterday a few flowers were thrown on rebel graves. In more than one instance the military interfered and ordered them to be removed. The Grand Army of the Republic intend to issue an order on the subject in a day or two, defending their action and replying to the criticisms which have been made thereon.

THE ERLANGER-ARMAND SUIT.

The case of the United States against ERLANGER, bankers, and ARMAND BROTHERS, shipbuilders, which involves $6,000,000, arising out of a Confederate ship contract and the deposit of money for carrying out the same, will be brought before the French Court of Appeals in a short time. JULES FAVRE has been appointed principal counsel for the United States, in place of M. BERRYER, lately deceased. The whole case will be reopened, and additional testimony will be introduced to rebut certain affidavits which were put in evidence at the last trial.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Secretary FISH has effected an arrangement with the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs by which Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, has full power to settle all ordinary questions arising between the two countries in reference to Cuba. This has been done principally to save the cost delay and uncertainty for cable telegraphing. No official or other news by mail has been received here for the last ten days relative to Cuba. Any immediate termination of hostilities is not looked for, and the contest will in all probability drag through the Summer. The Spanish Minister says that it is the intention of the present Government to admit Cuba to representation in the Cortes, and treat her in future not as a colony, but as a portion of the mother country itself.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN RUSSIA.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN, Minister to Russia, arrived here to-day, and is to have an interview with the President to-morrow relative to his mission. He leaves for St. Petersburg next month.

### The Gas Explosion in Cincinnati—A Theory.

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 29.*

On the day of the accident at the Gas Works one of the policemen discovered lying at the foot of the iron column upon which the man McKENZIE was found sitting after the calamity a common briar-root pipe. This the wife of McKENZIE at once recognized as her husband's pipe. Here, then, was a clue, and Mr. THOMAS, Engineer of the Works, had no difficulty in determining beyond question the cause of the accident. It must be understood, in the first place, that the gasometer did not explode, for the very reason that not an atom was blown from the meter, nor was the man, McKENZIE, sitting on top, thrown from the pillar upon which he sat. All the material of the gasometer was found lying in the water which filled the lower part, showing conclusively that there was a collapse, and not an explosion. The gasometer, as is well known, was composed of sheets of iron riveted together after the manner of a boiler. Exposed as it was, and as is the case of all gasholders, to the influences of the atmosphere and the corroding effects of the weather, its seams and rivets were liable to give, and thereby cause a leakage. It has been customary at the works to semi-annually cover the gasometers with a preparation of coal-tar, and repair the leaking seams with a peculiar kind of cement. This is what the laborers were engaged in doing on the day of the accident. The top of the gasometer had not been coated at noon-time, and from the thousand imperceptible leaks the gas was issuing and surrounding the huge holder with a gaseous cloud, as it were. It is therefore evident that McKENZIE, while waiting for his dinner on the top of the meter, thought to avail himself of the solace of his pipe, through ignorance of the danger and in direct violation of one of the most stringent rules of the Company. In lighting his match the escaped gas, which surrounded everything, was ignited, which must have created a great concussion. The shock or pressure upon the top of the holder being greater than the pressure of the gas within, the crown or top of the meter, being of great weight, was shattered; the gas escaped in a body and burned like a flash, while the huge tank collapsed and fell in a heap, as has already been described. Had the 358,000 cubic feet of gas, which was confined in the holder at the time, exploded, in the sense that gas only explodes, there would not have been one brick of the works left upon another. Without the introduction of oxygen into the tank an explosion was impossible, and, under other circumstances than leakage, had a hole been punched in the side of the gasometer and a match applied, it would have been attended with no worse results than the lighting of a street lamp.

### Senator Sprague to the Workingmen of Augusta.

Senator SPRAGUE has sent the following reply to an invitation to address a Labor Union recently organized in Augusta, Ga.:

AIKEN, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

*John L. Ellis, Esq., President Augusta Labor Union:*

DEAR SIR: Your note in behalf of the "Labor Union," to address them at an early day, is before me. Being obliged to hurry North, I have declined all present invitations, but will meet you in the Fall.

It is only by action—individual and collectively—of the laboring men of the country can prosperity be again assured, and our institutions preserved. I am glad to learn of your movement in Augusta. Being early in the field, let your influence extend throughout the South. The workingmen of the North are in full action. The platform of union and just compensation for labor is one that all can stand on. In it there is safety as well as success. Faithfully yours,

W. SPRAGUE.

## DECORATION DAY.

### Ceremonies in Honor of the Union Dead in this City and Suburbs.

### THE PROCESSION A FAILURE.

### Speeches of General Daniel E. Sickles, Colonel E. B. Lansing and Dr. Henry W. Bellows.

### The Procession.

The parade yesterday was not the gorgeous or imposing pageant which it was generally expected to be, owing in a considerable measure to the unpleasant aspect of the weather, which probably deterred many persons from participating in it. A better reason may be found, however, in the injudicious determination of the Memorial Committee to conduct the ceremony in defiance of the expressed wishes of a large number of Sabbatarians and prominent private citizens, who willingly recognized the importance of honoring the Union dead, but were strenuously opposed to any display being made on Sunday.

The line of procession was formed on the streets adjoining Union-square, but was not prepared to march until some time after the appointed hour had elapsed.

The orders for the formation were very imperative, but were not obeyed with any extraordinary alacrity, and considerable confusion was caused in consequence. Finally, the different organizations were arranged in their proper positions, and the order to move given. The display of the civic bodies was very meagre, and that of the military particularly so. First came Major-General SHALER and staff, accompanied by a few members of the Washington Grey troop, under command of Major KENT, who acted as escort. They were followed by Generals VARIAN and BURGER, and several brigade staff officers. The most noticable feature of the demonstration, however, was the appearance of the battalion of Marines, numbering about 300 men, commanded by Colonel BROOME, who were preceded by a fine band. The Grand Army of the Republic was represented by nearly 400 ex-soldiers belonging to Posts Phil. Kearney, Sedgwick, Smyth and Sumner, who marched with excellent precision, and received numerous flattering tokens of admiration. In the Second Division were several large wagons containing children of both sexes from the Union Home and School, the orphans of deceased Union soldiers. The boys were attired in a neat gray uniform. A large monument was conveyed in one wagon, drawn by eight black horses, and was prominently inscribed with the words "In Memoriam," besides being profusely decorated with flowers arranged in monumental form. Several carriages were scattered along through the procession, Major-General McDOWELL and Colonel PERRY, of his staff, occupying one of them. The route of march was down Fourth-avenue and Broadway to Fulton-street, and thence to the ferry. Colonel LEVIN CRANDELL conducted the formation of the line, and was aided by Major W. A. CORSA and others. The order to cease playing in passing churches on the route was strictly observed by the musicians. The parade, although not a grand success, was nevertheless regarded as a very orderly and quiet demonstration.

### The Ceremonies at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when those who composed the procession arrived at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Those who were in carriages and on horseback proceeded directly thither, and those who were on foot took cars specially provided for them and followed closely. The latter alighted about two miles from the Cemetery, and the line was again formed and all proceeded to the place where the soldiers are buried. In a beautiful vale near the southeastern corner of the grounds are the graves of these men, some 10,000 in number. They lie side by side, most of them without any headstones. Among them are the bodies of a few rebels, but there is nothing to distinguish their last resting places from those of the Union dead who lie on every side of them. The graves of all were decorated alike yesterday. Death, with them, had obliterated all distinctions.

On the crown of a little grassy knoll that rises out of this valley, under a tall flag-staff from which floated the national banner at half-mast, the orators of the day and the more distinguished portion of the company took up their position yesterday on alighting from their carriages. Around this hillock, and on the sides of it, the men of the Grand Army of the Republic and the other organizations present formed, and nearer the top in a semi-circle were the boys and girls of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home. On the slope of an adjacent hill, and on all sides of the knoll the spectators present to the number of about 10,000, placed themselves, while a large number of carriages whose occupants remained in them to view the proceedings, were stationed throughout the little valley. The clouds that had been threatening all day now parted, and the sun began to shine brightly. A band of music stationed on the knoll played a dirge, and a hymn, composed for the occasion, was sung, Mr. WM. O. BOURNE, the author, leading, and many of those present uniting in singing it.

Rev. SAMUEL B. WILLIS, formerly Chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, next offered prayer, and another hymn was sung by the little girls of the Orphan Home.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

General DANIEL E. SICKLES now came forward and said: Three thousand soldiers of the Republic are buried here. We come to place upon their graves the offerings of affection. We have brought with us some of the standards they followed in battle. Near me are the orphans from the "Union Home" and the ladies in whose care they are so fortunate. We come attended by an imposing escort, in which the regular forces and the citizen soldiers unite to attest their sympathy with the occasion. The reverend clergy, the civil magistracy, the military and naval service are all fittingly represented. Wherever I look among this large concourse, I see the signs of grief for lost kindred blended with the homage patriotism brings to the virtues and the valor of the men who died for their country. While so many of their comrades survive to do these grateful offices our "Memorial Day" has for us a touching interest in the sense of personal bereavement we feel in the loss of companions, friends and relatives. By-and-by our places here will be filled by those who will look upon these graves as monuments of an epoch when civilization gained more than was ever before at stake on the issue of battles. To-day our tears moisten the flowers we bring, and grief blinds our gaze toward the future which will reveal the glory and power and beneficence of the nation these brave ones died to save. How consoling is the conviction that these men who bore arms for the Union lived and died, not in vain, but for the establishment of our system of popular government upon better and surer foundations! The pioneer who clears away the forest, the citizen who adorns our homes, the merchant who brings over the sea luxuries from other lands, the magistrate who holds the scales of justice even, are indeed benefactors; and yet the men who fill these graves have done more for the welfare of their fellows, more for the renown of their generation and more for the advancement of humanity than many times their number could have achieved had all of them lived to three score and ten, in workshops, counting-rooms and libraries. All praise to them! They have fought the good fight. All honor to their heroic example! They gave up home and friends and life—all they had to give—for their country. And while the Republic enjoys in unmeasured progress the fruits of their devotion, may it ever hold their services and sacrifices in grateful and honored remembrance!

General SICKLES, at the close of this address, presented to the audience a lad whom he called Major DAVIS, the commandant of the battalion of little orphan boys, whom the Grand Army of the Republic, he hoped, would always tenderly care for.

Major DAVIS came forward and made the following little speech:

SPEECH OF MAJOR DAVIS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are gathered here to-day, as are many others in various parts of the country, for the purpose of paying our yearly tribute to the memory of our departed heroes. This little band which you see before you is a part of a large number of soldiers' children kindly cared for by the Union Home and School, organized in 1861, having for its object exclusively the support of children who were made orphans by the late war. To the corps of managers and others who have given liberally for our benefit, we return our sincere thanks for the noble manner in which they performed all the duties of their offices. To you gentlemen, especially General SICKLES, do we return our thanks for the privileges we enjoy this day. The memory of our departed fathers prompts us on this solemn occasion to speak our gratitude. May heaven forbid that the sun shall ever shine on that day when the noble men who sleep their last sleep in these graves will be forgotten; and let us bear in mind those who found graves in the swamps and ditches of the South, far away from their friends, who are unable to pay this mark of respect to their memory. Again, friends and fellow-citizens, in behalf of the soldiers' orphans, I thank you.

SPEECH OF COLONEL LANSING.

Colonel EDWARD B. LANSING, Vice Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, State of New-York, was introduced by General SICKLES. He said:

MY COMRADES: My voice is not for your ears to-day. I speak not to you, but of you.

My countrymen—The duty I perform is to you, to tell you in brief words of the objects and aims of the great organization that exists in our land, powerful in numbers, but only for good, composed of the men who bared their breasts in the face of the enemy to preserve the unity of the States—the Grand Army of the Republic. I am also to tell you why we are here, under God's Sabbath sunlight, in this solemn city of the dead, strewing these mounds of earth with the rarest gifts of Spring. It has been said by some, we trust not in bitterness, that the Grand Army of the Republic was a political organization. Never did the arrow of truth shoot wider of the mark, never was expression given utterance to that was so far from actual fact, and I in all kindness venture the prophecy that he who utters it in earnestness, is one of those who

> "Never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle know."

The blood of the adopted citizen and of those "native and to the manner born," the blood of the Democrat and the Republican, of the rich and the poor, of many tongues and races, mingled in the waters of the Potomac and the Mississippi, and ran out to the sea. This was that the clouds which hung over the sky of our national life might be dissolved. This was, that to-day, God's holy Sabbath, you might have a country in which you could freely worship Him according to the dictates of your consciences. Are you not grateful? Is it not glorious this liberty? Is it not blessed this freedom to worship God? Well, so at this hour, we, the men of the Grand Army of the Republic, stand here in the presence of the living and the dead, the representatives of this blood, shed for you, men of all parties and all creeds—one brotherhood, banded in one common bond of sympathy, of friendship and of love, our souls grappled together with stronger than hooks of steel, because of the tried adoption of our friendship. Organized solely *in memoriam*, and in charity, our object and desire is to keep alive and perpetuate, so far as in us lies, the memories of the past. To do good, and be useful to each other; to build up and advance the interests of the citizen soldiers of the Republic—to watch over and protect with a jealous eye the men, living but maimed, who, when the great heart of the nation beat heavily at the portals of its own tomb, sprang to arms and crushed out serpent-tongued rebellion, burying the *Alabama* beneath the ocean wave, and filling the national cemetery at Gettysburg with their own and their comrades bones. Our object is to care for and aid in supporting the widows of our comrades, who sleep their last sleep, who have fought their last battle, and with your generous help to aid in clothing, educating and fitting for manhood and womanhood the orphan children of the dead brave. Are these not brief but noble purposes? Do you not honor us for them? Are we not deserving of your generous aid in the prosecution of our labors? Do you remember, my fellow-citizens, when but yesterday the dread war alarm sounded in your ears; when the smoke of the conflict almost settled over your own City of Churches; when the man of God, who points the way to eternal life, did not think it desecration of the Sabbath to go out on that holy day into your highways, and with silvery-voiced eloquence urge your sons and brothers, aye, the very men who lie resting here, to fly to the Potomac and save the nation? Do you remember when at the front door and at the garden gate, they bade the fond good-by to father, mother, sister, the gentle wife and the precious little ones? Do you ever recall how they suffered the fatigues of the march, the diseases of the camp and the hospital, the terrible tortures of Libby, Andersonville and Salisbury? and, above all, and over all, the shriek of shot and shell, and the loud din and awful slaughter of many bloody fields? And as you look around this silent dwelling-place of the dead soldier, do you not remember that the feet are stiffened forever, whose coming, heard at times, woke the pulses of love in household hearts that shall be gladdened no more on earth? And, as memory is freshened with this sad record of the dark past, out of which has sprung liberty, peace and a nation and people refined as in a refiner's fire, redeemed and disenthralled, does not your heart prompt you to cry out "God bless, protect and prosper the Grand Army of the Republic." Did you ever think, my comrades and friends, of the brief life which the Grand Army of the Republic must necessarily have? that it is not an organization for all time? While performing this sacred rite, bringing fresh tears to eyes that have wept before for the memory of lost ones, the sad reflection comes all but too vividly home to our thoughts that gradually we are passing away. As the fathers of the revolution cannot be found on earth, as the heroes of Palo Alto and Chapultepec can readily be numbered, so the members of the Grand Army are one by one dropping from our ranks and lying down to die. But a decade or two shall flit by and the last soldier will wind the familiar tune from the organ at the street corner, the last empty sleeve will flap languidly before the eye. Passing away!

> "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty all that wealth e'er gave,
> Await alike the inevitable hour,—
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

And when they are gone, back upon the troublous times of the past, will our children look with reverence and awe. The sons of our brave soldiers will have grander patents of nobility than those of Agincourt, of Bannockburn. Picture to yourselves a group of noble lads thus proudly accounting for their orphanage. Says one, "My father fell beating back the invaders at Gettysburg." Says another: "My father fell fighting at Lookout Mountain above the clouds." Says a third, "My father suffered martyrdom at Libby Prison," and another, "My father went down in the *Cumberland*," and yet another, "My father was rocked to sleep beneath the wave in the iron cradle of the *Monitor*. Ah, yes, fellow-citizens, the men of the Grand Army of the Republic have the proud right to be, as they are, first loyal to themselves and the families of their dead comrades, then loyal to liberty, loyal to our country, loyal to God. We enact this beautiful tribute, we sprinkle the graves of the fallen heroes with the sweet flowers of May, making them greener and more radiant, that we may rob death of its sting, the grave of its victory. That we may prove to the kindred of our dead brothers in arms and to the world, how dear a place the brave lost ones have in our memory; that, if the Republic is ungrateful, we are not; that we may kindle anew the love of loyalty in the hearts of the people; that we may impress upon the minds of the youth of our land that it is not all of life to live—nor all of death to die; that we may fill their souls with high thoughts of brave deeds and noble inspirations—with stern resolves to be ever ready in the hour of the nation's distress, to defend her, even to suffering and death. And now, fellow-citizens, in this pleasant resting-place of those who yielded up their lives that the nation might endure, let us bow our heads with solemn reverence before Him whose ways are mysterious and past finding out, and who rules king of nations as he is king of saints, and who in due time will

> "—Garner up man's soul,
> That bright immortal flower that cannot die,"

and let us consecrate ourselves anew to our whole country. In the words of the noblest martyr of them all, "the brave men, living and dead, in whose presence we are, have consecrated themselves far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us, the living, to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us. That from these honored dead we take increased devotions to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, continue its new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Thanking you, in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, for your presence with us, and your kind aid and countenance of our memorial tribute, I bid you all, as you go out from among the dead, to profit by this solemn ceremony, consider the day and the occasion, and each for himself resolve, in the language of the brightest laurel of our tongue, to

> "So live, that when thy summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan that moves to the pale
> realms of shade,
> Where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls
> of death,
> Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night scourged
> to his dungeon,
> But sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
> Approach thy grave like one who wraps the drapery
> of his couch about him
> And lies down to pleasant dreams."

At the conclusion of this address, during the delivery of which there were many moistened eyes among the audience, the latter were invited to take the flowers which had been brought to the ground and strew them on the graves of the fallen heroes. Half an hour was spent in paying this simple tribute to the dead, and meantime the band played a dirge and hymns were sung. Men, women, and the little orphan boys and girls, scattered the flowers on all the graves. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the drums beat the assembly, the line was again formed and the procession, and those who had gathered to witness the proceedings, returned to the City. General good order prevailed throughout the entire day.

### Staten Island.

The Post of the Grand Army on the Island is Post Shaw, No. 71, commanded by Colonel D. ARCHIR. The members to the number of forty met at their headquarters in the New-Brighton engine-house, and walked from there without any parade to the Factoryville Cemetery. They had a large supply of flowers and some wreaths of remarkable beauty. At Factoryville a prayer was made by Mr. E. B. GOODWIN, and the orders of Generals LOGAN and SICKLES were read by the Adjutant.

After decorating the graves at this place, the company broke up and went by committees to perform the same service for the fallen comrades at other villages.

The whole number of soldiers buried on the island is twenty-eight, the men having belonged to the Seventy-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Infantry, and to the Fourth and Fifth Heavy Artillery.

### The Day in Bergen.

The decoration of soldiers' graves was duly celebrated in Bergen City yesterday, and was very largely attended by the residents of Bergen and vicinity, including military and civic bodies, who passed in procession through the principal streets, arriving at the New-York Bay Cemetery about three o'clock in the afternoon. Flags were displayed at half-mast from the public buildings and private residences along the route.

### Exercises at the Academy of Music.

The closing exercises of the day took place at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street, commencing at 8 P. M. The late hour at which the ceremonies at the cemetery were concluded, prevented the arrival of the members of the Grand Army at the Academy at the time appointed, and when the exercises opened the Academy was scarcely half full. Before the programme was completed, however, most of the seats in the auditorium were occupied. Among those present occupying seats on the stage or in private boxes were Major-General SICKLES, Major-General McDOWELL and lady, Admiral FARRAGUT and lady, Major-General GRAHAM, Colonel E. B. LANSING, Colonel PATTEN, Colonel BAILEY, Colonel VAN BRUNT, Colonel DE FORREST, Colonel BEAUMONT, Captain JOHN GOSSON, and many other army officers. Father FARRELL, of St. Joseph's Church, also occupied a seat upon the stage. The exercises commenced with an opening dirge by the Governor's Island Band, which was followed by a voluntary on the organ by Comrade G. W. MORGAN, accompanied by Professor TOUILMIN on the harp. After singing by the choir of Dr. ADAMS' Church, and a prayer by Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY; a poem by A. H. DUGANNE was read by Colonel DE FOREST.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY GENERAL SICKLES.

Major-General SICKLES, Grand Commander of the State of New-York, then introduced Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who was selected to deliver the memorial sermon. General SICKLES said:

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Thirtieth of May having been named by the Commander-in-Chief, General LOGAN, as our Memorial Day, it is this year, for the second time, celebrated with appropriate religious and martial observances in commemoration of our deceased comrades. Besides this duty, the society of the Grand Army of the Republic aims to bring together in fraternal association all who bore an honorable part in the military and naval service of the Union during the late war; it bestows its care upon the disabled survivors and helps the bereaved families of those who fell in the conflict; moreover, it strives to cherish among its members and throughout the land the love of country and of liberty and union so signally illustrated in the noble deeds and in the glorious death of those we mourn. To-day we blend with the customary devotions of Christian worship the graceful and impressive services in which the nation expresses its regard for those who fell in the last and grandest struggle for Christian civilization. And I trust that hereafter all opinions will be happily reconciled in the general observance of this national solemnity. Few who take part in these offices will fail to find in them higher and better conceptions of human life and duty, for the flowers and tears we bring to our soldiers' and sailors' graves we receive inspiration. We see that he who has given his life to his country lives afterward in her greatness; that her glory is his fame, and that in her felicity he is endeared to all her grateful children. It is my most pleasing duty to present to this audience the orator chosen for the occasion, and whose kindly compliance with our wishes has increased the debt we already owed the President of the Sanitary Commission. Permit me here, in the presence of so many comrades, to bear our testimony to the noble work—without example in any war—so admirably and so faithfully performed by that remarkable organization. The Sanitary Commission was the good angel of our armies and our fleets. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, who will deliver the Memorial Address for this anniversary.

Dr. BELLOWS then came forward and preached the memorial sermon. He read as his text the eleventh verse of the twentieth chapter I. Kings: "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." After explaining that these words were the message which Ahab, King of Israel, sent to Bur-hadad, King of Syria, who had come up against him with a mighty army, which army he subsequently defeated with 232 picked men from the Israelitish camp, the speaker went on to show that the Syrians' defeat was due to over-confidence. He then made the application to our own army, defeated in its first essay against the rebellion at Bull Run, owing to the same cause, and showed how narrow an escape the national capital had from capture. Our armies, however, profited by the lesson, and ever afterward, though animated with the high hope of final success, never suffered themselves again to underrate the power of the enemy. They saw, too, the paramount necessity of drill and discipline, and advanced by gradations to perfection in all the requirements of an army. The speaker then made these remarks applicable to the ignorance, the contempt or the levity with which we meet our enemies in the moral world. Amplifying this point, he went on to show that life was one great battle, and that we all require drill, education and persistent bravery in well-doing in order to enable us to become victors over our spiritual enemies. He cautioned parents particularly to see to it that they did their duty by their children in this regard—to put the harness on them, as they could not gird themselves.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Dr. BELLOWS concluded his address as follows: Are not these reflections such as those whose harness God himself loosened and took off when the great company of our sacred dead fell out of the ranks, their work all done and their account made up, would from their heavenly seats, desire to commend to their old comrades, might their silent voices be heard in this assembly. Ah! ye blessed heroes! whose blood God was pleased to accept for our deliverance; ye who paid in your lives into the wasted exchequer of our country's need, with all that depended upon them—your youthful hopes, the longed-for embraces of your plighted partners in life's journey, the support of aged parents, the ambitions of your chosen callings and your bright prospects; who buried for our sake your painfully-won attainments, your education, culture, skill, your strength and promise in bloody graves; whose voices ought to have such power to instruct as yours? We own your right to command our hearts and to guide our lives, ye who have died for us, and filled up what remained of the sufferings of our Revolutionary patriots, of our Pilgrim fathers and the great army of martyrs and apostles who in successive ages took up the ever bloody way of sacrifice even with death itself, which Christ inaugurated. Shall it content us to dress your graves with flowers, to sing hymns of gratitude and praise over your ashes? Have we not some more urgent, costly and complete return to make to your departed shades than these garlands and songs? Ah! could your dumb wounds speak, your cold ashes change back to burning lips, would they not tell us that the battle in which ye died is not over; is but part of the universal battle in which all true men are enlisted for God's truth and Christ's kingdom; the upspringing of justice, righteousness and peace; the downfall of selfishness, ignorance, folly and crime; the bringing in of the better hope of humanity, the casting out of the old despair of God's Providence and the triumph of public duty and private virtue? Would they not urge us, not that we have been permitted to lay down the musket and the knapsack, the sword and the bayonet, to put on the whole armor of God, and enlist under the Great Captain of our Salvation in that glorious campaign, where that promotion that cometh neither from the North or the South, awaits us; and for every faithful soldier, a crown more unfailing than the laurels a grateful country has bound upon the head of our most successful chief? From every grave decorated yesterday, to-day or to-morrow, let us hear the injunction: Be ye faithful unto death in upholding the imperiled cause of truth and duty, of justice and order; do not cease to be good soldiers, willing to endure hardness; find your enemies in all the temptations that assail your honor, truth, purity and virtue; see a deadly foe in every corrupt thought or desire that rises in your hot blood and eager appetites; flee from vicious companions as from traitors in the camp; detest the moral cowards, the hypocritical malingers, the mean deserters who weaken that Grand Army of the Republic, in which every man, aye, every woman, should be an enlisted soldier—and you will then be decorators over graves with flowers indeed; you will make our whole country bloom with healthful institutions; pure and happy homes; moral and religious communities; you will perfume the gales that sweep from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the odors of your graces; you will set our graves in one common garden, a saved, united and regenerated country, the husbandry of your faithful hands. And while you make the country we died to save a blessed heritage for succeeding generations, you will people the more blessed Paradise we have ascended to with saints and angels, turn the battle of life into its true triumph, an immortal home with God and Christ in the land of spirits.

Following Dr. BELLOW'S address there was singing by the choir, a recitation (the "Dying Soldier") by Professor W. A. POPE, and the exercises closed with an original hymn written for the occasion by WM. ORLAND BROWNE, and sung by the congregation to the tune of "Old Hundred."

### Brooklyn Decoration Ceremonies To-day.

The following is the programme for the decoration ceremonies at the graves of the soldiers and sailors at the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, L. I., to-day. The Grand Marshal, GEORGE D. WEEKS, directs the following as the order of the line:

FIRST DIVISION,

under direction of W. B. PARISEN and two aids.

1. Marine Band.
2. Battalion of United States Marines, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel BROOME.
3. National Guard, State of New-York.
4. Veteran Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.
5. Orators of the Day—General STEWART L. WOODFORD, Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE, Rev. E. A. ANDREWS.
6. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.
7. Board of Supervisors and Heads of Departments of Kings County and City of Brooklyn.
8. Brooklyn Choral Union.
9. Civil officers of the United States Government.
10. Invited Guests.

SECOND DIVISION,

under direction of JOHN P. SHORT and two aids.

1. Fort Hamilton Band.
2. General Committee on Floral Decorations, Grand Army of the Republic.
3. Officers of the United States army and navy.
4. Officers of the National and Department Encampments, Grand Army of the Republic.
5. The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County, viz.:

Post Wadsworth, No. 4; Post Rankin, No. 10;
Post Mansfield, No. 35; Post Sam Curtis, No. 44;
Post Thatford, No. 3; Post Ramsay, No. 85.

FLORAL TRAIN,

in charge of T. D. MOSSCROP, Quartermaster-General.

South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church congregation.
Public School No. 15.
Stella Lodge, F. and A. M.
Other civic associations.

The column of the Western District will be formed on Johnson-street, right resting on Washington-street, at 12:30 o'clock. Line of march will be through Fulton-street, Fulton-avenue and Raymond-street, where cars will be taken for East New-York, thence in line of march in the above order to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The column of the Eastern District will be formed on Fourth-street at 12 o'clock M., right resting at the armory. The line of march will be through several of the principal streets to Broadway and Myrtle-avenue, thence by cars to East New-York, and form a junction with the Western District column.

## OBSERVANCES ELSEWHERE.

### Ceremonies at Gloucester, Mass.—Mr. Butler's Oration.

The decoration ceremonies at Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday, were interesting chiefly from the fact that General BUTLER was to deliver the oration. It had been given out that his address would contain some pretty sharp criticism on the policy of the Administration toward England with reference to the *Alabama* claims. This expectation was, however, disappointed, as General BUTLER, after paying an eloquent tribute to the valor and patriotism of our soldiers, contented himself with a severe denunciation of England, at the conclusion of his address. We reprint this portion of his remarks from our edition of yesterday:

While we mourn the departed with softened grief, because of the great work which they have wrought, we may not forget the wrongs which filled so many of these graves which have now become the very altars of Liberty. While we swear our children upon them to eternal fealty to free institutions, equal rights, equal powers and equal laws for all men, we may not, as did the Carthagenian, swear his infant son to eternal hatred of Rome, yet we do remember that Government whose ready aid and perfidious alliance to rebellion in behalf of slavery cost us so much and so many who lie buried here. We will teach our children here by these green mounds, which cover their fathers' ashes, to enforce the lesson, the story of the hatred of that Monarchy of republican institutions which sought to strangle free government at its birth, hiring Hessian subsidies and savage warriors to fight the battles of tyranny against our fathers in the war for Independence—that Government which then failed to make slavery and despotism the rule on land, even against an infant Republic, yet vaunting herself mistress of the seas, and through impressment and search in after years tried but failed to make the ocean and those who go down to the sea in ships her subjects. Let us tell our children, too—and call the spirits of the gallant dead who hover around us to bear us witness and impress the lesson—teaching the story how, when slavery, her legacy to us as a nation, had caused treason and rebellion to raise their parricidal hands against the nation's life, and by its fiendish spirit to arm brother against brother, England, jealous of our prosperity in rivalry of her commercial greatness, and in hatred of our freedom, when she could do so with safety to herself, when she hoped we were in a death-grapple with each other, let loose her pirate steamers to destroy our ships, as she had sent out barbarous Indians in revolutionary times to burn the dwellings of our mothers and scalp them and their little ones. Hereafter, when the Gloucester boy shall say to his father, "Where are the fishing vessels that you once had as the dependence of your old age?" the man shall answer, "Boy! do you remember the smoke you saw from the Eastern Point when a child? That was your father's vessel, burned by pirates sent out from British ports by British builders, who were cheered for so doing by the British Parliament." The boy will say: "What shall be demanded for so great wrong?" and the old man shall write the single word—"reparation." And so shall remembrance of the injuries be kept alive in the hearts of the people. But more and more do these sins of England become a part of this occasion, because there is not a child whose basket is heavy with blossoms to place with pious care upon the green turf of his father's grave who does not know that his or his comrade's sire lost his life in a war encouraged, aided and prolonged by hatred of England to the institutions of his country and her endeavor to destroy the Republic. In death our soldiers, therefore, shall serve their country as in life; for in their bright example, as the best hope of the nation, they still live. They have snatched from death the victory, and saved thereby their country. To them, and to us for them, death brings no terrors.

### In Washington, D. C.—Heavy Rain and Hail Storm.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 30.

During to-day the graves of the Union dead at the cemetery near the Soldiers' Home, at Glenwood, and other localities in the neighborhood of Washington, were decorated with flowers. Several sermons were preached in churches appropriate to the occasion. Large numbers of persons at the cemeteries were, this afternoon, scattered by a rain and hail storm, which, though of not more than half an hour's duration, did considerable damage in the northern suburbs. The wind blew over several buggies, slightly injuring the occupants. One or two houses were unroofed. A small frame tenement, in which four men had taken refuge, parted at the top and fell to the ground. One of the party was so badly injured that it was necessary to carry him home. Bridges over small streams were swept away by the rapidly-rising water, thus seriously interfering with the vehicles of parties who were hastening home from the decoration ceremonies.

### In Buffalo—Interesting Public Ceremonies.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 30.

The annual observance of decorating the soldiers' graves was celebrated here to-day with impressive ceremonies. The shipping in the harbor, public buildings and private residences, displayed flags at half mast throughout the day. The morning was devoted to decorating the graves at suburban cemeteries, by detachments of troops and committees detailed for that purpose. The leading feature of the day occurred in the afternoon, at Forest-lawn Cemetery. The streets were crowded with citizens to witness the grand procession, consisting of a full turnout of the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, New-York National Guard, United States troops from Fort Porter, express wagons drawn by four horses each, conveying soldiers of the war of 1812-14, sick and disabled officers and soldiers, and wreaths of flowers intended for the decoration, carriages with city officials, citizens, &c. The ceremonies at the cemetery consisted of dirges by the different bands in attendance, prayer by the chaplain of the day, an oration by Hon. A. P. NICHOLS, a poem by A. G. CHESTER, &c.

### In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, May 30.

After a heavy rain in the morning the day became excessively warm. The city has been very lively all day with bands of music accompanying the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to the cemeteries, for the purpose of decorating the soldiers' graves. In some cases Posts were accompanied by wagons loaded with flowers. The graves of colored soldiers were also decorated by a military company of that color.

## VIRGINIA POLITICS.

### Letter from Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart.

In a recent letter, Hon. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART says that he feels satisfied that it is the true policy of the people of Virginia to strike out the test-oath and disfranchising clauses, and then to vote for the adoption of the residue of the Constitution. He says:

If we strike out the restrictive features and then adopt the residue of the instrument, while we do not gain all we want, we at least place the political power of the State in the hands of the better classes of the people of Virginia. We snatch it from the hands of the carpet-baggers and their allies, and we withdraw it from the control of a Radical Congress. We will entitle ourselves to a restoration to our rights in the Union, and to the withdrawal of military supervision and control over us. We can elect officers and enact laws of our own, and within a year or two, after the excitement incident to these political struggles shall have passed away, we can call a new Convention and form a new Constitution adapted to our existing condition. By striking out the disfranchisements and test oaths, almost the whole body of our population will be clothed with the power to vote and be rendered eligible to office. The principle of popular sovereignty will be established on a firm basis, and the voice of our own citizens will be potential in framing our future organic law and shaping our future policy. * * * But it is all important that we should spare no pains to secure a good Legislature and a good Governor. The reasons are too obvious to require enumeration. They will readily suggest themselves to every intelligent mind. If we expect good laws we must elect a good Legislature. If we desire and wish an honest execution of the laws, we must choose a wise and honest Governor. And while this is at all times necessary, it is especially so now. The new Legislature will have to enact all laws necessary to put the new Government into operation. The Constitution is not self-enforcing; it requires legislation to give effect to it. The new Governor will be clothed with the veto power to check hasty and improvident legislation. Need I say anything to show to the people the necessity of making a wise selection of those who are to wield powers fraught with so much of weal or woe to the State? Very truly yours, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

### Address of the Conservative State Committee.

The Conservative State Committee of Virginia have issued an address to the Conservative voters of the State, in which they say:

"In Colonel WALKER's antecedents, as well as in the character he bears and the interests he holds in the community, where, without political design he has made his home, we find such hostages as only men of honor and rectitude can give for right conduct in situations of trust. He is understood, while living in the North, to have actively opposed the excesses of the Radical Party; here he is known to have received a large Conservative vote for the Convention which framed the Constitution. Believing the political *status* of the negro to be fixed, he would deny him none of his just rights. While he is the earnest advocate of amnesty to all and disfranchisement to none, his views on all questions of State policy are broad, catholic and embracing, without regard to divisions or sections, giving assurance that, if elected, he will represent the whole people. Those who know him well, attribute to him frankness, sincerity and truth, and this gives him a title to be believed and trusted by a people who regard these qualities as essential in all who claim their confidence and respect. These are our guarantee that the powers of the office in his hands will be used to mitigate or avert, not to aggravate, the wrong and suffering so wickedly contrived against us; for he proclaims that 'if the Constitution, expurgated, shall be adopted, and you have elected your State ticket and your Legislature, you may proceed at once to propose such amendments to the Constitution as will clear it of all its dangerous characteristics. The county organization need never be enforced. If I am elected, with a Legislature not Radical, it never will be put in operation.' "

## THE HAIL-STORM IN WHEELING.

### A Furious Blast—Enormous Hail Stones and a Great Fall of Water—Great Damage to Property.

*From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, May 29.*

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dark and heavy cloud, apparently a short distance above the earth, overcast the sky. This suspicious looking omen suddenly grew darker still and the atmosphere became close and stifling. All at once a terrific blast of wind burst upon us and swept everything before it. The dust was so thick and blinding that nothing could be seen for a few seconds, but when the large and heavy drops of rain had laid the drifting dirt, the scene was one of terrible yet peculiar significance. Not a moment was allowed to merchants for removing the goods which were in front of their stores, or the housekeepers for closing blinds, doors or shutters, and these moveables, together with roofs, chimneys, &c., were flying in every direction, as if an earthquake had shaken the city from her foundation. Horses attached to or disconnected from their vehicles were madly plunging through the thoroughfares, endangering life and limb to unfortunate pedestrians. Before the wind had ceased, and it lasted but a moment, the rain had changed to hail, which rattled against the windows for a moment, and then perforated the glass as the lumps of congealed water grew in size. The sound upon the pavements and the roofs was like the rapid firing of musketry, and so great was the force of the stones that shutters were smashed, and even the window sashes broken and beaten to pieces. Not only this, but the walls across the rooms from the windows were indented and the plastering in some cases, beaten off to the solid masonry. When the storm was at its highest fury, the hailstones were of the size of a man's clenched fist, and solid as canister balls, which they very much resembled in appearance. They were in most cases nearly round, being slightly flattened on two sides like an apple, with small holes or indentations, resembling the place where the stem joins the core, on one side. In less time than it takes to write it, the streets in the lower portion of the city, or that part nearest the river, were covered to the depth of a foot with these wonderful balls of ice, and every window facing the north, from which direction the storm came, filled with broken panes.

In about twenty minutes it was possible for a man to venture out without danger of having his head broken. The rain was pouring down in torrents and the streets seemed like huge gutters or small rivers bearing away boxes and debris upon rapidly increasing currents. Here and there a large tree came floating by with the stock in trade of a merchant mingled in its branches; carts and wagons were clinging to lamp posts and convenient corners. The depth of the hail and water on Main-street was over three feet, and the heaps of ice in places were nearly five feet high. At the corner of Quincy and Main streets the current turned, and ran toward the river, down Quincy-street. The sewers were of great service, but for some time the depth of the water rendered it impossible to observe their utility.

In the country the damage to the vineyards and orchards is incalculable. The vineyards of Captain CRAWFORD and the Wheeling and Belmont Wine Association were each damaged to the extent of $5,000. The numerous graperies in the vicinity suffered to a like extent. The crop of grapes this year is doubtless three-fourths destroyed, and that of next season materially lessened. It would be easy to figure the loss in this product alone as high as $25,000. Of the wheat and corn we will not attempt an estimate.

USE OF MORPHINE.—A resident of this town, who earns his living working by the day, has paid for morphine, for the use of his wife, nearly $1,300 during the past fourteen years. She uses it constantly at the present time, one drachm lasting her five days. The woman, a good worker, declares that she cannot live without the stimulus. We are informed that the consumption of opium, in one form and another, is largely on the increase right here at home.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph, May 28.*

## CALIFORNIA.

### Three Thousand Chinamen in One House.

*From the San Francisco Herald, May 21.*

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China* arrived here about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having on board 1,250 Chinese. Of these about thirty-two were women, and the remainder men. Although the usual excitement which prevailed on the arrival of other steamers was not exhibited by the Celestial residents of the City, still quite a number of Chinamen had assembled before the steamer arrived. And strange these men had not a word of welcome for their newly-arrived countrymen, not even a pleasant look, nor the least symptom of recognition. On the contrary they exhibited a stern coldness and carelessness about their future which contrasted strangely with the fuss and bustle caused by the appearance of the women. Immediately that the gangway was lowered the vessel was stormed by a number of Chinamen, who at once got into conversation with the women. After landing, the usual division was made, and each owner took charge of his property. On account of the cargo being unusually small, there was little trouble in disposing of them. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon Chinamen fresh from the Celestial empire, with all the quaintness of their dress, were to be seen driving in wagons through the streets, *en route* for that portion of the city occupied almost exclusively by them. Considering the small circuit occupied by Chinese, and the already crowded state of this locality, many inquired how they were to be accommodated. At first sight this would certainly seem a regular puzzle, but only such a one as an acquaintance with Chinese life would easily solve.

True, they did not scatter themselves among friends, nor did they go to the different hotels or lodging-houses in the city, nor to any of those places where immigrants usually go. The whole 1,277 men went to one house which, before their arrival, contained about 2,000 of their countrymen. This house is known as the Globe Hotel, and is situated at the corner of Jackson and Dupont streets. In the early days of the city it was considered fashionable, and was resorted to by a very different class of people to those who now visit it. This building is entered from Dupont and Jackson streets. At either entrance a number of Chinamen are seated, selling fish, or fruit, or meat, or some other Chinese dainties. The stairs are perfectly black, and the walls at both sides are the same color. A number of Chinamen always occupy them going up or down, and as the white man enters he is closely scanned by the Celestials, who believe there is something suspicious in his movements. At the top of the first flight of stairs, is a long, narrow, dark passage. To the right are a number of small rooms, occupied in some cases by a number of Chinamen, and in others by Chinamen and their families. On the passage-way, and directly outside the doors of these rooms, a number of fires are lit, and over them are pots or cans, or some cooking utensils. Here the walls, too, are perfectly black from the smoke of those fires, which scatters round the building and is almost suffocating. Now and then, when a side door opens, a faint glimmer of light is thrown on the passage, and by its assistance the end is reached which leads to the outside gallery of the court in the centre of the building. Here it might be expected a breath of fresh air could be obtained, but this open air was found to be even more offensive than that in the interior of the building. In the yard underneath was a collection of filth which loaded the air as it rose with a foul and unendurable stench. In addition to this there are three filthy water-closets on the gallery which are sufficient to bring disease to the entire locality. From this another flight of stairs is ascended and the third story reached. This is, if possible, worse than the other. Some of the doors of the rooms were open, which gave light to the passage. In many of the rooms the newly-arrived Chinamen were to be seen sitting together in groups, while all their bundles and other paraphernalia lay strewn around the floor. Some were lying down on mats, sleeping soundly, and others were engaged in an examination of their effects or mending their clothes. In other rooms on this flat there were shoemakers and tailors and matmakers at work, while others were engaged in the manufacture of Chinese baskets. Women and little ones squatted around the fires, and now and then the cry of a Chinaman was heard offering pudding or some other eatable for sale. Up another flight of stairs and the top story is reached. Here the greater portion of the new arrivals were stowed away, as many as twenty occupying the same room of about twelve feet square. Many of them looked anxious and bewildered, astonished, no doubt, at the new quarters. In general appearance this story of the building is an improvement on the others. It is more airy and better lighted. It also contains the gambling-room and the temple of the Chinese Joss. This room is a neat apartment, and is kept scrupulously clean and tidy. To the right of the floor or entrance are three small glass cases, each of which contains a small bronze statue, or Joss. In front of these statues are three small tables on which are arranged, in neat order, Joss sticks, which are continually burning lamds, which are also burning, large candlesticks, precious stones and bouquets, contained in large vases. From the centre of the ceiling, also, in front of each Joss, a small lamp hangs burning. Around the room are a number of very well-executed pictures, representing pagodas, valleys, rivers and cities. This room is continually guarded by a fat, burly Chinaman, and very few are admitted to it, except to worship. John has the greatest respect for his Josses, and says that they were brought directly from China. This hotel is rented by Dr. LOW CI JAH, a Chinaman, and it is supposed he has never less than 2,000 persons lodging in it at any one time. Men, women and children are huddled together without regard to sex, and as many as ten or twelve, perhaps different families, are to be found in one room. From the filthy, smoky condition of the house, the continual accumulation of foul air, and the dreadful stench arising from the yard which is directly in the centre of the building, the wonder is that its occupants have not become before this fit subjects for a Coroner's Jury.

### Rain in California—Effects on the Crop.

*From the Sacramento Union, May 21.*

The rain which has fallen since Tuesday night was greatly needed for maturing the early and saving the late grain from utter blight. It is the opinion of farmers with whom we have conversed from many parts of the State, that without this rain there could hardly have been half the average yield per acre this year. Had it come ten days sooner it would have been better, but coming late as it has it will greatly increase the yield by saving the late sowing from the destruction with which it was menaced. Such weather as we have had since Tuesday night, continued through this week, is just what was wanted. It will add millions of bushels to the wheat harvest and improve the quality of the yield. As for injuring the hay crop, that is not to be feared. If the wet weather holds out long enough to damage what has been cut and still remains in the field, it will send forward a new and better growth of grass than the old, and give us a June haymaking that will more than make up for the small losses thus occasioned.

### Silk Manufactures in California.

*From the San Francisco Alta, May 21.*

The silk business has been commenced in earnest in California, but it has not yet reached the steady working basis. We say "silk business," though little silk has yet been made. We have got as far as the trees and eggs, and they have been produced under the stimulus of a large bounty by the State. In 1867 persons who had opportunities for knowing the facts, reported that there were 4,000,000 mulberry trees in the State; and since then there has been a lively demand for cuttings, and in some neighborhoods every tree has furnished on an average three cuttings each year, and if all the trees of the State had furnished as many we should now have 64,000,000 in all. It is safe to say that we have 30,000,000, though with few exceptions they are rather in nursery than in proper plantation. Half of them, perhaps three-fourths, will have to be taken up and replanted or thrown away; but the remainder will still furnish food for a multitude of worms—enough to put California in a respectable place among the silk-producing countries. The State bounty for every mulberry plantation, and the demand for cuttings have given a stimulus to the mulberry nursery business.

### Whites and Blacks in Virginia—A Democratic Estimate.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, May 28.*

The total population of Virginia, as now bounded, was in 1860, 1,220,000, of which 693,000 were whites and 527,000 colored—say 166,000 majority of the white population. That would give a majority of white voters of near 34,000. By the regular increase of population from 1860 to 1869, the ratio of the two races now would be a majority of whites near 220,000, and of white voters, a majority of 45,000. Assume 10,000 to be disfranchised by acts of Congress, we still have a clear majority of 35,000 white voters—as the registration will show, if fully and fairly made.

We assume that the loss of whites and blacks by emigration, the casualties and the results of war, was in the same proportion to each race. And that is a very favorable statement for the blacks. It is also a very favorable allowance of equal proportions received by the immigration of *bona fide* settlers and carpet-baggers.

### Curious Suit Against a Baltimore City Railroad Company.

*From the Baltimore Sun, May 29.*

A case of more than ordinary interest was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, Judge DODBIN, the parties in which are the State of Maryland, MARY LOWENTHAL, widow, and eight children of ABRAHAM LOWENTHAL, *vs.* the Baltimore City Passenger Railroad Company. This action arises from the drowning of Mr. LOWENTHAL in the great flood of July 24, 1868. It is claimed that the deceased was a passenger in the ill-fated car of the Railroad Company which was carried down Harrison-street by the flood, and that he was drowned through the negligence of the conductor and driver of said car in undertaking to proceed along Gay-street when it had become dangerous so to do, by reason of the flood. The plaintiffs claim $20,000 damages.

The defendants deny that they are responsible for the perils produced by the flood, and claim that their agents acted prudently and discreetly in the management of the car. The evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was concluded yesterday and the case was postponed until Monday morning, when the evidence for the defendants will be commenced.

### Republican State Convention in Mississippi.

*From the Vicksburg Republican.*

The Executive Committee have issued a call for a Republican Convention, to be composed of delegates from the people, at Jackson, on the 1st day of July.

This Convention is not called for the purpose of making nominations for Governor, or any other office. The election will not probably be ordered till November or December, and it is not the policy to nominate our ticket for State officers and Congressmen till about thirty days before the election. It is called to heal up all dissensions, and perfect the harmony of the party. It is called to give expression to the thanks which all the loyal men of Mississippi owe to President GRANT and the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, for yielding to the requests of the Republicans of Mississippi, including good men of every shade of opinion, and disregarding the protests and the falsehoods of the leaders of the Democracy, and fearlessly declaring the election of last Summer a fraud—to thank Congress and the President for setting aside the fraudulent result of that election, and ordering it held again, under the auspices of a Republican Administration and a Republican District Commander. It is called to enable us to consult together for organization and drill; to arouse and infuse the spirit of union and patriotism among all classes; and to send out assurances to all classes of our people that the Republican Party are not merely their friends, but that it is the only friend of peace, order, prosperity and improvement in the State.

### Obstructions in the Mississippi River.

*From the New-Orleans Times, May 26.*

The following telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday by CHARLES BRIGGS, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, while declining our application for the residue of the Appropriation fund, still shows that the efforts being made by our people in behalf of the commerce of the Mississippi are appreciated in Washington, and that the Department is disposed to aid them to the extent of its interpreted powers:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1869.

*To Charles Briggs, Esq., Chamber of Commerce:*

An examination of your communication of the 15th inst., relative to the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi River, leads to the conclusion that a compliance with the request of the Committee is not authorized by the terms of the appropriation for rivers and harbors, and is inconsistent with the custom of the department in carrying on such works. The officer in charge of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi was selected on account of his peculiar fitness for the duty; and it is believed that the Committee will find him in every respect entitled to their confidence.

JNO. A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War.

### The Cotton Crop in Georgia—Discouraging Reports.

*From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel, May 27.*

We continue to receive from all sections most discouraging accounts of the cotton crop. The continued cold nights and the recent cold winds which have prevailed throughout the entire eastern and middle sections of the State have caused the plant to die, and in many localities the crop has been plowed up and replanted in corn.

There can be no longer the slightest doubt that the crop is at least twenty to twenty-five days later than usual, and that the stand is generally very deficient. If the season should become more favorable at an early day, a fair crop may be made, but this is quite uncertain.

## ASSAULTS AND ROBBERIES.

### A Sabbath Morning in a Police Court—A Mass of Humanity in Its Worst Forms.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning Justice DODGE was confronted with a mass of Metropolitan wickedness and recklessness that was a startling proof of the pressing need for industrious missionaries in many parts of the great City. There were scores of brutes waiting for judgment who had been picked out of the gutters in the first hours of the Holy Sabbath maudlingly drunk, but they were as angels compared with others who clutched the prisoners' bar to answer far more serious charges.

Chief among them was WILLIAM MURPHEY, No. 63 Clarkson-street, who, having spent his week's wages for villainous rum, had become morsesly drunk, and giving free rein to his instincts, had spent Saturday night in beating his toiling, patient wife until she was a helpless, repulsive mass of bruises and gashes. She had been assist- to the Court-room to make a complaint against him, and whining as a cowardly cur, he begged her to let him off. She was too weak to answer, and turning to the Magistrate he begged piteously for mercy, but the Justice only made answer by committing him without bail, while a coach was called to convey the victim of his brutality to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK TUTTLE was called to answer for an assault on FRANCIS LYNCH, No. 104 East Seventeenth-street, and it being shown that during the quarrel TUTTLE had dragged from his pocket an enormous sling-shot fashioned in a most deadly pattern. He was also charged with the greatest and meaner offence of carrying a concealed weapon, and was committed for trial on both complaints.

The crime of ALFRED TARTE had its origin in recklessness rather than malice, for he was charged with running over a child eight years of age, named JOHN GILLESPIE, with his truck, breaking his leg and thigh, and inflicting such other injuries that he was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in a dying condition. The affair occurred at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, and a complaint being made against TARTE by CATHARINE GILLESPIE, of No. 351 West Thirty-ninth-street, the mother of the boy, in which she averred that it had resulted solely from the carelessness of TARTE. He was committed without bail to await the result of the injuries.

The next case was that of THOMAS COLLIER, of No. 63 Madison-street, who made oath that Friday evening he was in the saloon corner of King and West streets, when a quarrel arose during which he was knocked down by JOHN LYONS, and while prostrate on the floor was robbed of his watch. LYONS fled immediately after the assault, but being subsequently arrested by Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-eigth Precinct, was yesterday arraigned on a charge of robbery, and although the watch was not found in his possession, which weakened the case against him, he was held for further hearing.

SARAH FLEMING developed a rarer kind of depravity. She is an Anglo-Saxon in the color of her skin and the contour of her face, but no further. Picking up THOMAS HENRY SHARP, a full-blooded negro, in the street, she inveigled him to No. 57 Thompson-street, and while there, as he avers, stole his watch. She was committed for trial.

CHARLES KNOLLMAN and HENDRIK KARSTENS, being afflicted with kleptomania, operated upon the till of JACOB GROSS, No. 127 Fourth-avenue, from which they abstracted $48. Both pleaded not guilty, and were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

JOHN WILLIAMS, also suffering from the same infirmity, snatched a piece of goods from the street-display at the store of CATHARINE CASEY, No. 135 Spring-street, with which he ran away, but being hotly pursued by Officer HUDSON, of the Eight Precinct, he was caught after a chase of several blocks. The complainant not being in Court he was remanded until this morning.

At the Tombs Police Court, Justice DOWLING had fewer transgressions of the law to deal with, but passed upon the following cases:

JOHN SMITH was charged with stealing a valise, containing clothing valued at $115, from the baggage-room of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-street. He was caught in the act of stealing it, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

FRANK MARTEL related his experience of Saturday, showing that he was a victim of a very old swindle. Being on the California steamer he was accosted by one WILLIAM SIMMONS, who offered MARTEL a good thing in the way of taking care of some horses during the voyage. The pair took a walk in West-street, and, of course, met a man to whom SIMMONS owed a bill. The man insisted on payment. SIMMONS had only gold, and in this exigency borrowed $28 in currency of MARTEL and of course then slipped away to laugh at his dupe. Subsequently, however, he was arrested, and yesterday found nothing to laugh at, as he was sent to the Tombs to await trial at the General Sessions.

Recently the store of STEPHEN BOGART & CO., No. 227 Greenwich-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of goods valued at $91. A portion of the property was found in the possession of JOHN KEATING, who made a confession by stating that he had been admitted to the store by RUER W. LYNN, the porter. LYNN was also arrested, and, together with KEATING, was committed for trial.

JAMES RYAN, a conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, was charged with selling a draft for $33 to THOMAS RENSHAW, No. 43 Maiden-lane, the indorsements on which were forged. The accused declared his innocence of all criminal intent in the matter, but was remanded for further hearing.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the Fourteenth Precinct Police made a descent on the gambling-house on the second floor of the Marion House, corner of Spring and Crosby streets, where they arrested CHAS. GILLMAN, M. E. ROSS, CHAS. SAYRES, LOUIS HESLICK, JAS. CONDIT and SAMUEL CONKLIN, and also seized a "keno" globe, some packs of cards, and some money and "checks." GILLMAN, the reputed proprietor, was held for examination and the others were discharged.

### The Woman's Parliament.

Mrs. J. C. CROLY, on behalf of the Committee of the Workingwomen's Association of this City, has issued a circular of great length; setting forth the object of the Association in holding a Woman's Parliament in this City on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in October next. She states that the "object of this Parliament is to organize a legislative body of women to represent women upon all subjects of vital interest to themselves and their children;" and its function "is to crystalize the intelligence and influence of women into a moral and reformatory power, which will act definitely upon all the varied interests of society."

Among the special abuses to be corrected is the present public school system, which, though liberally supported by women, is disgracefully partial to boys. The prisons and reformatory schools are to be improved by being placed "under the care of women. It is they who found and stand at the head of nearly all private enterprises of this kind; and it is the universal testimony of pastors that churches draw nearly all their moral support from women." Sanitary reforms are also to be advocated for all schools and public institutions. Proper remuneration for female labor is to be demanded.

The abolition of the wash-tub, the scheme of coöperative households, of model bakeries, of public laundries, of less work done at home and therefore less necessity for a large number of incompetent servants, would all come within the scope of the deliberations on this subject.

The organization formed under these auspices is designed to be permanent. Future Parliaments will be composed of representatives, chosen by women themselves on the basis of perfect personal representation: that is to say, each member representing the number of votes she is able to poll, and not a majority vote only, as is the case under the present male system.

We therefore call upon women everywhere to form associations, especially in all the great centres, such as the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Baltimore, and so forth.

Any woman can become a voter by the payment of one dollar as a poll tax, for the defraying of parliamentary expenses, the signifying her willingness, and selection of her candidate.

No political organization being in existence for women, much will have to be done at first by personal effort on the part of candidates themselves, and by their friends.

No money is to be paid until the first permanent Parliament is organized, and then to be strictly accounted for.

Women responding to this call will please send their address to Mrs. J. C. CROLY, No. 5 Van Nest-place, Charles-street, New-York City, in order that notification of the place of meeting can be sent to them.

### Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending May 29, 1869: Barometer—Mean, 29.991 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M., May 28, 30.212 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., May 26, 29.792 inches; range, .420 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 62.21 deg.; maximum, at 4 P. M., May 26, 85 deg.; minimum, at 6 A. M., May 23, 48 deg.; range, 37 deg. Remarks—May 26, rain from 5:25 P. M. to 7:25 P. M.; amount of water, .40 inch. May 28, rain from 11 P. M. to 11:45 P. M.; amount of water, .07 inch. Total of water for week, .47 inch.

### Base Ball.

The announcements this week are somewhat important. The season thus far has been rather tame, but the contests of the present week promise to make amends. To-day the Atlantics will play the famous "Haymakers" on the latter's new grounds at Troy; on Tuesday the Mutuals will play their return game with the Irvingtons at the Union ground, and on Friday the champions will commence a series with the Orientals of New-York. On Saturday there will be two games—the Mutuals and Eckfords, at the Union ground, and the Stars and Alphas at the Capitoline.

### The Fourth Ward Affray.

The TIMES, yesterday, published full details of the arrest of MIGUEL MARTINEZ, FRANCISCO RODERIGUEZ and JOSE GOSLER, who are charged with stabbing PETER BURNS and WILLIAM BRADLEY, during the affray in Oak-street, Monday night. Yesterday MARTINEZ and RODERIGUEZ were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and were fully committed. GOSLER has not yet been removed from the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, where he was discovered serving out a sentence for a later and lesser offence.

### Proclamation by the Governor—Special Court of Oyer and Terminer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 28, 1869.

I, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor of the State of New-York, by virtue of the power reposed in me by section twenty-third of the Code of Procedure of this State, and at the solicitation of SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, and in my judgment the public good requiring the same, do hereby appoint a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, to be commenced on Monday, the 28th day of June next, and to be continued and held as long as it may be necessary. And I hereby direct the said District-Attorney of said City and County of New-York to issue a precept according to the statute in such case made and provided, directed to the Sheriff of said City and County of New-York, to do and perform all that may be required in and by said precept.

And I hereby designate and appoint ALBERT CARDOZO, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as the Justice who shall hold said extraordinary term of Oyer and Terminer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at [L. S.] the City of Albany, the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

By the Governor:
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, June 4, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 15—Whittemore vs. Bust. | 150—Morgan vs. Morgan. |
| 16—Tutle vs. Bust. | 152—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c. |
| 23—Naylor vs. Ahrens. | 154—Downer vs. Hook et al. |
| 70¾—The People, &c., McVeaney vs. Culkin. | 162—Derby vs. Derby. |
|  | 166—Carroll vs. Nolan. |
| 82—Orser, Sheriff, &c. vs. Glenville Woolen Co. et al. | 168—Wetmore et al. vs. Candee et al. |
|  | 182—Whitt et al. vs. Seibert. |
| 105—Stoner vs. Boos. | 195—Ford vs. Northrup. |
| 149—Sturges vs. Zuberbier. | 196—Parker vs. Parker. |

Call No. 197—Machada, Jr., vs. Hudson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Both Parts adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Both Parts adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2871—Edgar vs. Clark. | 3021—Newton vs. Quintard. |
| — —Oakley vs. Hutchings | 3023—Lyon vs. Burger. |
| 3006—Terry vs. Lisk. | 3024—Karst vs. Audenreid. |
| 3017—Gannon vs. Kolle. | 3025—Linke vs. Hughes. |
| — —Wright vs. Turner. | 3026—Martin vs. Ashcroft. |
| — —Barstow vs. Smith. | 3027—Friedman vs. Deutsch |
| 2974—Burgman vs. Zweinzman. | 3028—McTeague vs. Smith. |

### DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 28.

*By Judge McCunn.*

Dickinson *vs.* Montgomery; motion for commission granted.

Hayden *vs.* De Mets et al.; motion granted.

Philes *vs.* Habershaw; motion granted and cause referred.

Stuyvesant *vs.* Browning et al.; motion granted and T. E. Bennett appointed receiver.

Rebecca Prescott *vs.* Charles Prescott; motion granted and cause referred.

Meade *vs.* Hancock; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Jenks Budlong to be discharged, &c., on *habeas corpus*; prisoner discharged on filing a bond in $5,000.

Brown *vs.* N. E. Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted.

Bonnell et al. *vs.* Meyer, impleaded, &c.; motion granted.

Carnes et al. *vs.* Platt, impleaded, &c.; motion granted.

Gregory *vs.* Gregory; motion directing receiver to pay counsel fee granted.

Struse *vs.* Brown; motion granted.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 29, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,900 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 121¾ | 500 | N. Y. Cen..ex. d. | 199 |
| 20,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62 | 122⅜ | 100 | do.......b3 | 190¾ |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64. | 117 | 200 | do.......s3 | 190 |
| 7,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '62 | 116⅜ | 200 | do.......s3 | 189¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, | 118⅜ | 400 | do. | 190 |
| 50,000 | do. | 118⅜ | 100 | do......b10 | 190 |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65........new | 119⅜ | 300 | Hudson R. | 157¼ |
|  |  |  | 100 | do. | 157¼ |
| 560 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 119⅛ | 100 | Harlem | 148 |
| 10,500 | do. | 119⅛ | 800 | Reading | 99⅜ |
| 60,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 119⅜ | 1500 | do. | 99⅜ |
| 10,000 | do.........b3 | 119⅜ | 74 | Mich. Central | 128 |
| 10,000 | do.........s3 | 119⅜ | 250 | Mich. Southern | 113¼ |
| 2,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '68 c | 119⅛ | 1500 | do. | 113⅜ |
| 40,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. | 109⅛ | 200 | do. | 113 |
| 20,000 | Tenn. S. 6s, x c. | 67¾ | 100 | Ill. Cen. | 146¼ |
| 8,000 | Tenn. St. 6s. n.. | 64½ | 600 | Clev. & Pitts. | 97⅜ |
| 40,000 | do. | 64 | 200 | do. | 97¼ |
| 20,000 | do. | 63¾ | 2000 | Chic. & N. W. | 93¼ |
| 20,000 | do.......b30 | 64 | 200 | do.......b10 | 93¾ |
| 10,000 | do...bet. call | 63½ | 1200 | do. | 93⅜ |
| 36,000 | N. Car. 6s, new | 55¼ | 20 | do....bet call | 94 |
| 8,000 | Missouri 6s.... | 89 | 900 | Lake Shore R. | 112¾ |
| 2,000 | Ala. 8s. | 100 | 20 | do. | 113 |
| 10,000 | Erie 2d M., '79. | 93¼ | 500 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 105¼ |
| 1,000 | Mich. So., 2d M. | 93⅜ | 200 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mich So. S. F. B. | 99 | 100 | do. | 105 |
| 4,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 95 | 200 | do.......s30 | 105 |
| 1,000 | T. & W. Equip. B | 77 | 100 | do.......b10 | 105⅛ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chic. 1st. | 98 | 300 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 127 |
| 1,000 | C., R. I. & P. 7s | 98¾ | 100 | do. | 126⅞ |
| 3,000 | Mor. & Es. 1st M | 99⅞ | 100 | do. | 127 |
| 2,000 | M. & St. P. 8s. 1st M. | 105 | 200 | do. | 127⅛ |
|  |  |  | 400 | do. | 127¼ |
|  |  |  | 10 | do. | 128 |
| 3,000 | Lake S. Div. Bs. | 90¼ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 77¾ |
| 8,000 | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 94 | 100 | do.......b10 | 77⅜ |
| 1,000 | do. | 94½ | 52 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 87½ |
| 4,000 | Col., C. & I. C. 1st M. | 85¾ | 18 | do. | 88 |
| 3,000 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds. | 94⅜ | 200 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 157¾ |
| 20 | Imp. & Trad. Bk. | 138 | 300 | do. | 158 |
| 500 | Pacific Mail | 81¾ | 24 | do. | 158⅛ |
| 35 | do. | 81 | 8000 | Ohio & Miss. | 34¼ |
| 100 | do...bet. call | 81¼ | 200 | do.......s30 | 34⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 81½ | 100 | Chi. & Alton | 158 |
| 25 | Del. & Hud. Can. | 134 | 100 | Chi., B. & Q. | 195 |
| 210 | do. | 133½ | 100 | do. | 195⅛ |
| 100 | Cumberland Coal Pf....bet. call | 33 | 100 | Alt. & T. H. Pf. | 63 |
| 100 | do. | 33¼ | 150 | New-Jersey Cen. | 115¼ |
| 100 | Quicksilver....s30 | 19 | 150 | do. | 116 |
| 200 | do...bet. call | 19 | 1300 | do. | 116¼ |
| 200 | Wells-Far. Ex. | 32½ | 10 | N. Y. & N. H. | 139 |
| 100 | U. S. Ex. | 66¾ | 60 | do. | 140 |
| 15 | Amer. M. U. Ex. | 38½ | 50 | Mor. & Es. | 91 |
| 15 | do...bet. call | 39½ | 200 | do...bet. call | 91 |
|  |  |  | 100 | Han. & St. Jo. b. c | 119 |
|  |  |  | 100 | H. & S. J. Pf. | 117¼ |
|  |  |  | 100 | C. C. & Ind. C. | 43¼ |

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 122 | $11,000 | U. S. 6s, 81, R. | 121⅜ |
| 7,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 122¼ | 10,000 | U. S. 6s Cur. | 107 |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b3 | 117⅛ | 10,000 | do. | 107⅛ |
| 10,000 | do.......s3 | 117 | 600 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67 small | 119⅞ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......b3 | 118⅜ | 7,500 | do.......s3 | 119⅜ |
| 40,000 | do.......s3 | 118⅜ | 40,000 | do.......b3 | 119⅜ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65. | 116½ | 50,000 | do. | 119⅜ |
| 500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n small | 119⅝ | 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '68 | 119⅜ |
| 2,500 | do. | 119⅛ | 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. s3 | 109⅛ |
|  |  |  | 10,000 | do.......b3 | 109⅛ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Tenn. S. 6s, ex c | 67¼ | 100 | Del. & Hud. C. | 134 |
| 1,000 | do. | 67⅛ | 200 | Harlem | 148⅜ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n.. | 64 | 200 | Reading | 99⅜ |
| 20,000 | do. | 63¾ | 200 | do. | 99⅝ |
| 10,000 | do...bet. call | 63½ | 1000 | do. | 99⅜ |
| 10,000 | Va. St. 6s, ex. c | 58 | 1000 | do...bet. call | 99¼ |
| 50,000 | N. Car. St. 6s. n | 55¼ | 100 | Mich. So. R. | 114⅛ |
| 5,000 | do....bet. call | 55⅛ | 1000 | do. | 114¼ |
| 1,000 | Chi., R. I. & P. 7s. | 98¾ | 50 | do...bet. call | 114⅛ |
| 4,000 | P., F. W. & C 1st | 104⅛ | 50 | Ill. Cen. | 146⅛ |
| 10,000 | H. & St. Jos. conv. | 120 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts. | 97⅛ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 64⅝ | 200 | Chic. & Alt. | 158 |
| 100 | West. U. T. | 43 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 93⅛ |
| 100 | Bnkrs' & Brkr' A. | 108 | 400 | do. | 93⅜ |
| 600 | Quick. Mining Co. | 18⅛ | 800 | do. | 93 |
| 100 | do.......s30 | 18⅛ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 105 |
| 300 | do.......b30 | 19 | 100 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 300 | do.......b30 | 18¾ | 63 | Lake Shore | 113⅛ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Pf. b. c. | 33½ | 200 | do. | 113⅛ |
| 300 | Mariposa | 24¼ | 200 | do. | 113 |
| 100 | Mariposa Pref. | 50⅛ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. | 126⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 50½ | 10 | do. | 128 |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 80⅛ | 500 | Mil. & St. P. | 77⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 80⅜ | 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 88⅛ |
| 10 | do...bet. call | 82 | 100 | do. | 88⅛ |
| 100 | Wells-Fargo...b15 | 32⅜ | 500 | do. | 88⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 32¼ | 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 77¼ |
| 50 | Mer. U. Ex. | 14½ | 100 | N. J. Cen. | 116⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 189⅜ | 100 | do. | 116⅛ |
| 600 | do. | 189⅛ | 800 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 158 |
| 300 | do. | 189⅛ | 100 | Alt. & T. H. | 38 |
| 200 | Hudson | 157⅜ | 100 | Ohio & Miss. | 34⅝ |
| 15 | do. | 157 | 1500 | do. | 35 |
|  |  |  | 100 | H. & St. J. | 119¼ |
|  |  |  | 100 | H. & St. J. R. Pf. | 119 |

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | West. U. T. | 42¾ | 300 | Reading | 99 |
| 200 | do.......b3 | 42⅞ | 200 | do.......b3 | 99⅛ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 80¾ | 200 | do. | 99½ |
| 200 | do. | 80⅝ | 100 | Clev. & P. R....b3 | 97⅜ |
| 100 | Harlem | 147¾ | 100 | do. | 97⅛ |
| 100 | do.......b3 | 147⅝ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 77⅛ |
|  |  |  | 100 | do. | 77⅝ |

MONDAY, May 31—P. M.

The Wall-street markets of the past week were 2 ⅌ cent. lower for Gold than at the close of the previous week, and about 5½ ⅌ cent. below the dearest point of the fortnight. The Treasury realized on its Monday's sale of $1,000,000 about 142 ⅌ cent., and on its Thursday's sale of the same amount about 139 ⅌ cent. The purchases of the Department of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund of 1862, on Wednesday, averaged about 115⅛ ⅌ cent. Currency cost of the Bonds. Two other sales of Gold, $1,000,000 each, are advertised for Monday and Thursday of the present week, but it is not yet understood whether or not the Secretary will increase his purchases of 5-20s this week beyond $1,000,000. Something on this point will no doubt bear upon the look of his First-of-June Schedule of the Public Debt, in respect to his Currency balances. The impression is that he can readily spare to the Sinking Fund the whole proceeds of his Gold sales through the month of June, and that these sales will not be less than $2,000,000 ⅌ week, and may be made larger. The transfers of the Registered January and July Stocks of the United States will close to-day at Washington, for the July Dividend, and the books of registry returned to New-York by the middle of June, so that the holders of these Stocks can avail of the prepayment of their Dividends if so inclined. The holders of the Coupon Bonds of the same dates have that privilege already. The following are the Registered and Coupon Stocks upon which Gold Interest is payable July 1:

|  | Principal. | Half yearly Interest. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865-85 | $332,998,950 | $9,989,968 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867-87 | 379,529,000 | 11,385,870 |
| U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 1861-81 | 283,677,400 | 8,510,322 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868-88 | 42,539,350 | 1,276,180 |
| U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 1860-71 | 7,022,000 | 175,550 |
| U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 1858-74 | 20,000,000 | 500,000 |
| Total | $1,065,766,700 | $31,837,890 |

The proportion of the above Interest which may be called for in June will depend, somewhat, on the course of the foreign exchanges. Should the rates turn the points at which it would pay the bankers to ship American Gold Coin, the privilege of prepayment may be availed of the extent of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 out of the $20,000,000 payable at the New-York Office. In April the amount of May Interest called for at New-York was less than $5,000,000, and most of this only at the very close of the month, free of abatement.

The Public Funds at the Stock Exchange continued firm, for most part of the week, and left off in demand, and without reference to the decline in Gold, the difference from the previous Saturday being barely ½ ⅌ cent. on 1862s and 1867s as against 2 ⅌ cent. difference in Gold. The Railway market, though exhibiting the usual feverishness incident to the inauguration of a bearish movement after a long-sustained rise or a bullish movement after great depression, was unusually active and shows a very general advance on the Western Stocks and a continued strong support to New-York Central, and all against a well-defined combination to bear the general list. The most rapid advance was in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Roads, which became one corporation from Buffalo to Chicago this week, including the Buffalo and Erie (formerly Buffalo and State Line) Company. The first or second week in June will probably indicate the character of the Summer speculation on the Exchange. At present the preponderating strength and numbers are with the bullish interest in the Railways, and what with great consolidations actual and contemplated East and West, the opening of the Pacific Roads, and a reasonably steady Money Market, this party may have the power to add a June rise to their past successes which will make the prices of the outgoing month—now considered, by their opponents at least—extravagantly high, appear quite cheap.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 29, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $4,659,509 |
| Increase in Specie | 2,441,826 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 27,925 |
| Increase in Deposits | 3,640,731 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 6,521 |

|  | May 30, '68. | May 29, '69. | May 22, '69. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $73,457,700 | $74,257,700 | $74,257,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,962,500 | 9,950,305 | 9,950,305 |
| Total Capital | $83,470,200 | $84,208,005 | $84,208,005 |
| Loans | 268,177,490 | 274,935,461 | 270,365,954 |
| Gold and G'ld Notes | 17,861,088 | 17,871,230 | 15,429,394 |
| Other Legal Tender | 65,633,753 | 57,810,373 | 57,848,300 |
| Deposits | 204,746,964 | 203,055,600 | 199,414,875 |
| Circulation | 34,145,606 | 33,920,865 | 33,947,394 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 94,677,986 | 75,891,046 | 85,624,584 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

|  | May 22, '69. | May 29, '69. | May 30, '68 |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $199,414,875 | $203,055,600 | $204,746,964 |
| Circulation | 33,947,394 | 33,920,865 | 34,145,606 |
| Total | $233,362,269 | $236,976,465 | $238,892,570 |
| 25 ⅌ cent. would be.. | $58,340,567 | $59,244,116 | $59,748,842 |
| They held: |  |  |  |
| In Gold and Greenbacks | 73,277,694 | 75,681,603 | 83,494,941 |
| Excess | $14,937,137 | $14,437,487 | $23,746,099 |
| Rate for Money | 7 ⅌ cent. | 7 ⅌ cent. | 5 ⅌ cent. |

The sales of Gold, which left off 139⅛ ⅌ cent. on Friday night, advanced to 140⅛ ⅌ cent. Saturday A. M., but subsequently fell back to 139⅝@½@⅜ ⅌ cent., the market closing weaker by ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. than on the early sales. The Customs demand of the week was $2,162,191. The Export demand, for all descriptions of Gold and Silver, $921,519, but this includes a very trifling amount of American Gold Coin. The Treasury Office paid out $1,114,656 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 on Monday and Thursday. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $2,441,000. Their Greenbacks are nearly even with last Monday, $27,925 less. Their general line of Deposits is up $3,640,000 and their Loans and Discounts $4,659,000 higher than on the previous return. Money left off easy at 7 ⅌ cent. Bills on London firm at 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent., with one or two leading houses charging 109⅜ in settlement of credits.

The Import Entries for the past week including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,072,985, against the total entries of $6,820,770 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,853,146, against $3,657,521 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $921,519, against $4,211,723 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,162,191. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,257 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 11,917.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,861,215 | March | $33,021,622 |
| August | 23,113,900 | April | 31,536,364 |
| September | 22,378,338 | May 1 | 9,693,962 |
| October | 19,439,928 | May 8 | 7,672,849 |
| November | 18,008,004 | May 15 | 5,588,324 |
| December | 13,631,597 | May 22 | 7,074,090 |
| January | 22,321,251 | May 29 | 6,072,985 |
| February | 23,944,525 |  |  |
| Total to date since July 1 |  |  | $267,432,444 |
| Against same time 1868 |  |  | 222,293,464 |
| Increase since July 1 |  |  | $45,139,020 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $11,071,975 | February | $10,824,812 |
| August | 13,327,188 | March | 12,588,895 |
| September | 12,200,340 | April | 15,409,087 |
| October | 14,705,901 | May 5 | 2,809,934 |
| November | 14,408,796 | May 12 | 4,622,424 |
| December | 14,987,285 | May 19 | 3,871,328 |
| January | 13,153,017 | May 26 | 3,853,146 |
| Total since July 1 |  |  | $147,783,711 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 162,231,821 |
| Decrease since July 1 |  |  | $14,448,110 |
| Gold, May 29, 1869 |  |  | 139⅝ ⅌ cent |
| Gold, May 30, 1868 |  |  | 139⅞ ⅌ cent |

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,584,558 | March | $2,389,968 |
| August | 4,690,989 | April | 1,767,601 |
| September | 1,954,723 | May 1 | 308,485 |
| October | 1,608,739 | May 8 | 425,890 |
| November | 1,181,085 | May 15 | 622,236 |
| December | 1,717,905 | May 22 | 232,258 |
| January | 3,214,380 | May 29 | 921,519 |
| February | 3,232,083 |  |  |
| Total since July 1 |  |  | $35,052,449 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 65,475,966 |
| Decrease since July 1 |  |  | $30,423,517 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,112,094 | February | $1,359,226 |
| August | 3,254,947 | March | 842,920 |
| September | 2,847,643 | April | 1,105,901 |
| October | 921,725 | May 1 | 690,948 |
| November | 1,102,913 | May 10 | 359,322 |
| December | 784,424 | May 26 | 590,868 |
| January | 1,809,536 |  |  |
| Total since July 1 |  |  | $18,971,567 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 32,841,884 |
| Decrease since July 1 |  |  | $13,870,317 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

| Customs received. |  | Gold interest paid. |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,555,594 | July | $18,798,213 |
| August | 12,263,844 | August | 1,222,446 |
| September | 13,279,450 | September | 3,333,133 |
| October | 10,448,223 | October | 341,449 |
| November | 7,638,888 | November | 16,485,908 |
| December | 6,557,537 | December | 2,539,900 |
| January | 9,702,415 | January | 18,513,453 |
| February | 12,179,726 | February | 1,923,544 |
| March | 13,211,405 | March | 3,698,831 |
| April | 10,936,268 | April | 4,655,460 |
| May 1 | 394,000 | May 1 | 3,120,599 |
| May 8 | 2,593,026 | May 8 | 4,974,315 |
| May 15 | 2,589,597 | May 15 | 2,618,676 |
| May 22 | 1,918,894 | May 22 | 1,436,353 |
| May 29 | 2,162,191 | May 29 | 1,114,656 |
| Total | $115,461,058 | Total | $84,777,231 |
| To date, 1868 | 105,323,794 | To date, 1868 | 71,705,637 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

|  |  | May 30, '68. |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Gold Coin | 141⅜@138⅞@140⅛@139⅝ | 139⅝ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 123@122⅛ | 111⅝ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 120@118⅝@119⅛ | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s | 109⅞@109⅛ | 105¾ |
| New-York Central | 192½, with Div.@189⅛ Ex-d | 133⅝ |
| Rock Island | 126⅛@125⅛@126⅞ | 97⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 106⅝@115⅜ | 88⅛ |
| Hudson River | 163⅝@157⅛ | 142 |
| Northwestern | 91⅝@93⅛ | 68⅝ |
| Fort Wayne and Chi. | 157⅝@159⅛@153⅛@157⅝ | 115⅜ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 94½@99⅛@97⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Reading | 99@101⅛@98@99⅛ | 95 |
| Northwestern Preferred | 104⅛@103⅛@105⅛ | 79⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 35⅜@36⅛@33⅛@34⅝ | 30⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 85⅛@78⅛@82@80⅝ | 95⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 86⅛@88⅝ | 77½ |
| St. Paul Common | 76⅞@78⅛ | 66⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 76⅛@77⅛ | 51⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 106⅛@114⅝ | 109⅛ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 50@50⅛ | 10 |

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm at Friday's best rates. The Railways were not on all descriptions up to the extreme advance of the previous day, but the general list at the close of business was firm. In the Border State Bonds there was continued demonstrations against new Tennessees on the calculation, (erroneous we believe it to be,) of no dividend in July.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Michigan Southern Stock advanced to 115¾ ⅌ cent., and the St. Paul Stocks attracted increased attention at the close of the day:

|  | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 122⅛ | 122½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 119⅝ | 119⅝ |
| American Gold Coin | 139⅝ | 139⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅛ | 109¼ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 64 | 63½ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 58 | 58 |
| Missouri Bonds | 89 | 89 |
| North Carolina Bonds, new | 55 | 55⅛ |
| New-York Central | *190⅛ | 189¾ |
| Reading Railway | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 127¼ | 126¾ |
| Northwest Common | 93⅝ | 93⅛ |
| Northwest Preferred | 105⅝ | 105⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 113¼ | 115¾ |
| Pittsburg and Fort Wayne | 158 | 157⅝ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 97⅝ | 97⅛ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 82¼ | 80¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 88⅝ | 88¾ |
| St. Paul Common | 77⅝ | 78½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 77½ | 77¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34⅝ | 34⅞ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 50⅜ | 50½ |
| Lake Shore | 112¾ | 114⅝ |
| Hudson River | 158¼ | 157½ |
| Louisiana Levee 6s | 68½ | 68½ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881 | 120⅜ | 5-20 coup., n. is '65 | 119⅝ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup.. 1881 | 121⅛ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 119⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 116 | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 119⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 122⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 108 |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 118⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 118⅛ | 6's Currency | 106⅛ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio 6 ⅌ c. 1886 | 103 | Louisiana 8s, levee bds | 87 |
| Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77 | 101 | California 7s | 132 |
| Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79 | 101 | Connecticut 6s | 102 |
| Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73 | 98 | Rhode Island 6s | 101 |
| Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78 | 98 | Alabama 8s | 100 |
| Tenn. 6s, ex cou | 67⅛ | N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan | 110⅛ |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 63⅛ | N. Y. Coupon B. Loan | 110⅛ |
| Virginia 6s, ex cou | 58 | N. Y. 7's Canal l'n, '70 | 100 |
| Virginia 6s, new bds | 61⅛ | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72 | 103 |
| Georgia 6s | 81⅛ | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73 | 103 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds | 95 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74 | 103 |
| North Carolina 6s | 58⅛ | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75 | 103 |
| North Car. 6s, n. bds | 55⅛ | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77 | 103 |
| Missouri 6s | 89 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78 | 103 |
| Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is | 92⅛ | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74 | 100 |
| Louisiana 6s | 72 | N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76 | 97 |
| Louisiana 6s, levee bds | 67⅛ |  |  |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 130 | Hanover | 114 |
| Manhattan | 145 | Metropolitan | 142⅛ |
| Mechanics' | 135 | East River | 104 |
| America | 148 | Corn Exchange | 129 |
| Phenix | 110 | Continental | 101⅛ |
| North River | 105 | Commonwealth | 116⅛ |
| Mechanics & Traders' | 125 | Imp. and Traders' | 138 |
| State of New-York | 111 | Park | 165 |
| Commerce | 127 | Central National | 115 |
| Ocean | 107 | Fourth National | 106⅛ |
| Chatham | 155 | Ninth National | 113⅛ |
| Bank of the Republic | 118 | Tenth National | 97 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 89 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 93 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 98⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e | 85½ | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 99⅛ |
| N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n | 85⅛ | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 94⅛ |
| Erie 7's 2d ind., 1879 | 92 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 99⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 | 80 | N. J. Cen. 1st M. | 99⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 | 76⅛ | New-Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 100 |
| B. N. Y. & E. 1st M, '77 | 90 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. | 104½ |
| H. R. 7s, 1st M..1869-70 | 101 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. | 96⅛ |
| H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85 | 103⅛ | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 76 |
| Harlem 1st M. | 99⅛ | Chic. & Alton 1st M. | 103⅛ |
| Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-72 | 121 | Chi. & Alton Inc. | 93 |
| Mich. C. n. 1st M., 8's '82 | 122 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 93 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M. | 112 | Ohio & Miss. Con. | 84 |
| Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M. | 93⅛ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M | 92 |
| Pac. R. 7's guar. by M. | 92 | Peninsula R. R. bds. | 93 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 93 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s. | 105 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 83 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 94 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc | 76 | Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. | 90½ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 97⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bd's | 90 | Mar. & Cin. 1st M. | 87 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. | 88 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 90 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 95 | Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M | 85⅛ |
| Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Con. | 106 | Col.. Chi. & Ind. 2d M. | 80¼ |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G. | 106 | N. Y. and N. Haven 6s | 94⅛ |
| Han. & St. Jo. Con. | 118 | Tol. Peoria & W., E. D. | 87 |
| Del., L. & W. 1st M. | 97⅛ | Tol. Peoria & W., W. D. | 84⅛ |
| Del., L. & W. 2d M. | 94 | Mar. Trustee Cer. | 80 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 76⅛ | Long Dock bonds | 92 |
| Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F. | 84 | Western Union bonds. | 86 |
| Gt. West'n 2d M., '93 | 79⅛ | Iron Mountain bonds. | 85 |
| Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M. | 75 | Lake Shore Div. bds. | 90⅛ |
| Gal. & Chi. Extended | 97 | Louisville City 7s. | 90 |
| Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 | N. Y. & N. H. Scrip. | 127⅛ |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $942,897; total payments, $5,449,889; balance, $75,891,046. The receipts include, for Customs, $260,000; for Gold Notes, $173,000.

The Comptroller of the State of Florida, Mr. R. H. GAMBLE, gives notice that the interest on the bonds of that State maturing June 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-street.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, 6x8 feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of these desirable bonds at the very low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. Total issue is limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by mortgage on the whole road; equipments and entire property of the company valued at least at three times the amount of the bonds, thus making the security first class in every respect, and one of the most profitable for investment now in the market. The price of these bonds is about 33 per cent. less than United States five-twenties, and pay the same interest, while the security is equally good. The reason that we can recommend this bond so highly is:

*First*—The amount of bonds per mile is only about one-half that on most of the roads in the country.

*Second*—The stock subscription furnishes nearly all the means to build the road.

*Third*—These bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole road, roadway, rolling stock, depots, machine shops, warehouses, lands, &c., and all the property of the Company.

*Fourth*—For the satisfaction and security of the bondholders, the mortgage is made to the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (of New-York, who are the Trustees,") where the principal and interest is payable.

*Fifth*—The bond money is drawn by the Railroad Company from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at the rate of about $10,000 per mile only as the road is actually completed.

*Sixth*—This road completes the last link of the only direct route from St. Louis to Omaha, also connecting with several of the principal lines from the East, thus forming a direct through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

*Seventh*—The country through which this road runs is the most populous as well as the richest agricultural district in the State of Missouri, which will furnish local business enough to make it self-sustaining; while the through business which must necessarily be very large, will make it one of the best paying roads in the country.

*Eighth*—The general principle on which these bonds are issued is such that we can recommend the same to our friends and the public as a security, which is all that could be desired as to safety and profit to investors.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 29, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 13 | Tar, bbls. | 541 |
| Cotton, bales | 453 | Pork, bbls. | 63 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 2,021 | Cut Meats, pkgs. | 392 |
| Flour, bbls. | 10,898 | Lard, pkgs. | 40 |
| Meal, bbls. | 200 | Butter, pkgs. | 2,338 |
| Meal, bags | 636 | Cheese, pkgs. | 2,842 |
| Wheat, bushels | 173,372 | Tallow, pkgs. | 12 |
| Corn, bushels | 90,090 | Starch, bxs. | 1,350 |
| Oats, bushels | 89,561 | Tobacco, hhds. | 303 |
| Rye, bushels | 14,343 | Tobacco, pkgs. | 102 |
| Beans, bushels | 300 | Whisky, bbls. | 910 |
| Hops, bales | 132 | Wool, bales | 8 |
| Hemp, bales | 8 | Oil Cake, pkgs. | 499 |
| Leather, sides | 8,385 | Peanuts, bags | 46 |
| Petroleum, ref., bbls. | 2,317 | Rice, pkgs. | 40 |
| Crude Tur'tine, bbls | 194 | Beeswax, pkgs. | 1 |
| Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls. | 273 | Lard Oil, bbls. | 50 |
| Resin, bbls. | 1,284 | Copper, cakes | 247 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the *Cambria*, for Glasgow—40 cases Sewing-machines, 12,300 lbs. Shoulders, 50 bbls. Beef, 29,207 bushels Wheat, 4,800 Staves, 2,900 bbls. Flour, 22,157 lbs. Bacon, 11,655 lbs. Whalefoots, 188 bags Waste, 1,305 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 15,821 lbs. Lard.

By the steamship *St. Laurent*, for Havre—802 bales Cotton, 3 cases Tobacco, 19 cases Dry Goods, 42 bales Sisal Grass, 2,876 lbs. Beeswax, 95 cases Sewing-machines, 20 firkins Sausage, 170 bbls. Potashes.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—21 cases Dress Goods, 531,359 lbs. Bacon, 381,941 lbs. Cheese, 12,418 lbs. Hams, 87 cases Sewing-machines, 400 tierces Beef, 162 bbls. Pork, 69 bales Cotton, 40 bales Rags, 17 bales Furs, 20,992 lbs. Lard, 19 bales Hair, 101 cases Rubber, 5 hhds. Bark, 13 pkgs. Skins, 16 pkgs. Wooden Ware, 44,347 lbs. Tallow, 9 cases Machinery, 8 pkgs. Hardware, 2 bales Silk.

By the ship *Stratton Audley*, for London—1,210 bbls. Resin, 12 pkgs. Machinery, 1,519,640 lbs. Oil Cake, 3,600 bbls. Flour, 300 bales Hops, 100 tierces Beef, 9,800 Staves.

By the ship *Cingala*, for London—1,652 bbls. Flour, 1,718,096 lbs. Oil Cake, 3 boxes Machinery, 52 hhds. Tobacco, 25 tierces Tobacco, 11 pkgs. Grindstones, 93 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 bbls. Oil Zinc, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Troy*, for Cronstadt—749 bales Cotton, 1,500 boxes Extract Logwood, 220 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Charlotte*, for Antwerp—60,909 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Voyageur*, for Queenstown—11,144 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Princess Alice*, for Cork—11,157 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Aurora*, for Bremen—4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, (20,000 gallons.)

By the bark *Freden*, for Cork—22,335 bushels Grain in bulk.

By the bark *Brave*, for Cork—20,849 bushels Grain in bulk.

By the bark *Melbourne*, for Liverpool—2,281 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Indepenza*, for Trieste—1,435 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in demand and steady, including Pots at $7 75@$8, and Pearls at from $9 25@$10, ⅌ 100 lbs; stock, 815 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been rather more call from the trade for good grades of Rio, at about steady prices, and sales have been reported of 4,500 bags, ex *Kate*, on private terms. In other descriptions no business of moment has been transacted. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been rather more activity in Cotton, chiefly in the better grades, which have been rather sparingly offered and have been quoted a fraction dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,598 bales, including 1,275 bales to spinners, 835 bales to shippers and 488 bales to speculators. Also, 100 bales Low Middling for December delivery at 24½c. ⅌ lb. The receipts, to-day, were 453 bales; export clearances, 1,620 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet but steady, closing firm at the quotations. The decline in gold having ruled exporters out of the market, the demand has been mostly from spinners, and has been for the better grades of Cotton. The supply of desirable grades offering is only sufficient for the demand, and such Cottons bring the full quotations. The total sales for the week have been 9,332 bales, including 6,984 bales to spinners, 1,127 bales to speculators and 1,221 bales to exporters. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For July, 100 bales at 27⅛c., and 100 bales on private terms. For November and December, 100 bales on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,435 bales; to Bremen, 242 bales; to Hamburg, 100 bales; to Antwerp, 201 bales. Total, 4,987 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 19,916 bales; to the Continent, 12,714 bales. Total, 32,630 bales."

*Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.*

|  | Upland. | Mobile. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ⅌ lb | 24¾ | 25 | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 26 | 26¼ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Low Middlings | 28 | 28¼ | 28½ | 28½ |
| Middlings | 29 | 29¼ | 29½ | 29½ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

|  | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 5,696 |
| Receipts last week | 5,654 |
| Receipts preceding week | 7,153 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 289,702 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 614,836 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 677,633 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,310 |
| Export clearances since our last | 1,620 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 159,025 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 343,766 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 358,559 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,852 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 66,500 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 2,198,009 |
| Receipts same time in 1867 | 2,241,009 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867 | 4,532,968 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 1,349,000 |
| Exports same time last year | 1,617,600 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,558,737 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 201,009 |
| Estimated stock same time last year | 149,009 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and quoted a shade firmer. The low grades, especially extra State brands, have been sought after by export buyers at the ruling prices, but have been offered less freely for either immediate or forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $6@$6 40; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 40@$6 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 55 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls., chiefly Extra State, for export, at $6 25@$6 40, partly to arrive, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 30@$5 70 |
| Extra State | 6 00@ 6 80 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 5 90@ 9 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 15@ 6 55 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 60@ 9 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 85@ 9 50 |
| Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri | 6 90@12 50 |

Southern Flour is in better supply and quoted easier in prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $6 45@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour has been in demand at $6 50@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 350 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $4 60@$6 65 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 235 bbls. Cornmeal is in more request, but lower, being quoted at $4@$4 50 for Western, $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active, and quoted up again 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Winter Wheat has been dull at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 133,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 68@$1 75; No. 1 Spring at $1 46@$1 47, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 41@$1 43, chiefly at $1 42@$1 42½, delivered; No. 2 and No. 3 Spring to arrive on private terms; and White California at $1 60@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been abundant, and quoted off 2c. ⅌ bushel on a moderately active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, chiefly New Mixed, at 50c.@75c. for Corn received by canal, and 75c.@85c. for do. received by railroad, but including Western Yellow at 85c., Western White at 87c., and Old Western Mixed, part at 96c., delivered, and 82c.@83c. for Kiln-dried New, ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been inactive at about former prices. Oats have been in better supply and less demand, closing heavily at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels Western at 76c.@78c., closing at 76½c.@77c., delivered, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 8,152 bbls. Flour and 94,692 bushels Wheat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c. @5c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 132 bales; export clearances, 300 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 39,299 Hides and 265 bales do.; sales 57,100 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 1,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25½@26 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs., private terms; 650 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 25 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 20½ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 7,400 Dry Cordova, 21½ lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., private terms; 10,400 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry California, 22 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Bahia, 17 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Minas, 15 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 5,250 Dry Matamoras, 28 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry Texas, 20@27 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Para, 45 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet Salted Savannah, 40 lbs., 18c.; 150 Wet Salted Southern, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 68@70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 165,800 Hides, (same time last year, 141,700—year before, 174,400,) as follows: 76,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 19,000 Dry Montevideo, 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro, 2,000 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 10,500 Dry Central American, 6,500 Dry Bahia, 1,300 Dry Minas, 1,100 Dry Sisal, 1,000 Dry West India, 1,100 Dry Maracaibo, 10,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 13,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 800 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 900 Dry Salted Matamoras, 6,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, (from Europe.)

MOLASSES—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots of Cuba at full and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 hhds. and 60 tierces Cuba Muscovado at 54c.; also, 150 hhds. do., in lots, at 52c.@65c., the latter rate for very choice ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@82½c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c., ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

|  | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon | 35c.@38c. | —@— |
| Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon | 37c.@42c. | 49c.@52c. |
| Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon | 40c.@42c. | 51c.@54c. |
| Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 55c.@60c. |
| Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon | 40c.@55c. | 50c.@82½c. |
| English Islands, ⅌ gallon | 45c.@55c. | 50c.@70c. |
| New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 70c.@85c. |

NAVAL STORES—A light business has been reported to-day in all articles. Spirits Turpentine has been in some request, in a jobbing way, at from 45½c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 273 bbls. In Crude Turpentine nothing was done in the way of sales. The receipts were 194 bbls. Tar was dull and weak, with arrivals of 541 bbls., and no considerable sales. A limited movement transpired in Resin, which was quoted essentially unchanged in price, the range for strained to good strained having been, as before, from $2 42½@$2 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. There were 1,284 bbls. Resin received. The export clearances were 1,210 bbls. Resin by the ship *Stratton Audley*, for London, and 220 bbls. do., by the bark *Troy*, for Cronstadt. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47½c., chiefly at 46c.@46½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $2 42½@$11 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 35; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and quoted steady, including Crude Whale, $1 02@$1 03; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 47½; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil chiefly at $1 08@$1 10, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—For all kinds a lower and quite heavy market was reported to-day, with liberal offerings of Oil, particularly of Refined, for forward delivery. The supply available for immediate delivery was not large, and for such lots the market was relatively stronger than for forward delivery Oil. In Crude, in bulk, there was not much disposition evinced by buyers to operate at over 13½c.@13¾c., while holders were asking 14c. as a rule, and were not willing to accept less, ⅌ gallon. We heard of sales equal to 2,100 bbls., part at 13¾c. ⅌ gallon. Barreled Crude was offered freely, and was quoted lower and weak, on a somewhat livelier call from exporters. Sales were reported of some 4,500 bbls. at 18½c.@18¾c. ⅌ gallon. At the close there were buyers at 18¾c., while holders were generally asking 18¾c.@19c. ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; 500 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence were 4,500 bbls. by the ship *Aurora*, for Bremen. Refined was again remarkably active, but at reduced prices, closing tamely at about 29¾c.@30c. here, and about 29½c.@29¾c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 21,500 bbls., including 500 bbls. very choice White, high test, at 31c.; 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 29¾c.@30c.; 3,500 bbls. do., June delivery, at 30c.@30½c., chiefly from June 1 to June 20, at 30¼c.; 11,000 bbls. do., July delivery, first and last halves and all the month, at 30c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August delivery, at 30½c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 33,500 bbls., including 5,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 29c.@30c., closing at 29½c. bid, and 29¾c. generally asked; 13,500 bbls. do., June, various deliveries within the month, at 29c.@29¾c., closing with 29c. bid and 29¾c.@29½c. asked, for the first half of the month; 8,500 bbls. do., July delivery, part at 29¾c.@29¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do., July to September delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 30c.; and 5,000 bbls. do., August to December delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. Other sales of considerable magnitude were mentioned to us, but particulars were not given. The receipts of Refined Petroleum here were 2,317 bbls; at Philadelphia, 2,070 bbls. The export clearances were 2,281 bbls., by the bark *Melbourne*, for Liverpool; 60,909 gallons, by the bark *Charlotte*, for Antwerp, and 1,435 bbls., by the bark *Indepenza*, for Trieste. Naptha was dull and nominal at about 9c.@9½c. ⅌ gallon. Residuum was neglected and quoted nominally at $6@$6 25 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened more firmly, but closed heavily on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 50, closing with $31 25 bid regular way for New Mess, $31@$31 12½ for Old Mess, $30 for Thin Mess, $28 25@$28 37½ for Prime Mess, and $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 170 packages at 12½c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in lively demand at full prices; sales 850 boxes, including Short Rib, part at 16½c.@16½c., Long Clear at 16½c.@16½c., and Long Cut Hams on private terms, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in very active request and much firmer, but closes heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 2,450 tierces and barrels at 17¾c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle, rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18½c. for City, and 19¼c.@19½c., closing at about 19¼c. for prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 2,500 tierces prime Steam, seller and buyer June and July, at 19c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in request, from $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ⅌ tierce; sales 90 tierces. Beef Hams are salable and steady at $25@$32 ₱ bbl.: sales 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔ | 40c.@42c. |
| State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔ | 35c.@37c. |
| Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔ | 35c.@37c. |
| State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔ | 37c.@38c. |
| State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔ | 33c.@36c. |
| Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔ | 37c.@40c. |
| Western, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔ | 32c.@35c. |
| State and Western, Common, ₱ ℔ | 25c.@30c. |
| Old Butter, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔ | 18c.@30c. |

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factories, extra, ₱ ℔ | 22c.@23c. |
| Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 19c.@21c. |
| Factories, common, ₱ ℔ | 9c.@15c. |
| Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔ | 6c.@12c. |
| Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔ | 20c.@21c. |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good | 17c.@19c. |

RICE—The market has been quiet, but steady, at $8 50@$9 37½ for Carolina, ₱ 100 ℔s. Sales, 93 tierces within the range.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite moderate for raw, which, however, has been quoted essentially unchanged in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 574 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅞c.@12⅜c.; 225 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@12c., and 100 hhds. Melado on private terms, ₱ ℔. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted barely steady at 11¾c.@12c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12¼c.@12½c.; very good to prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@14c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been inactive at from 13⅜c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 62,500 ℔s. Tallow at 11⅜c.@11¾c.; also 78,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17¾c.@19c., and 35,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been much more freely offered at lower and irregular prices; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. at $1 01@$1 03 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted stronger, but have been less active. For Liverpool, there were taken 525 bales Cotton at 5-32d. by sail and ¼d. by steamer, ₱ ℔.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 75,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d., by sail, and 7¼d.@7½d. by steam; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 350 tierces Beef, by steam, at 3s. 9d. ₱ tierce; 472 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 1,000 tierces Lard, at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Konigsberg, direct, a vessel with 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port, direct, another vessel, with 1,900 bbls. do., at about 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, with 2,600 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, direct, a Russian bark, from Philadelphia, with 3,200 bbls. do., at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

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**IN THE MATTER OF JAMES K. PLACE against THE PEOPLE and JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.**—At Chambers.—Marsh, Coe & Wallis and Ira Shafer for petitioner; John N. Whiting, John H. Anthon and John Graham for People and Brown Brothers & Co.

G. G. BARNARD, J.—From the return made to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari it appears that Mr. Place, on the 16th day of August, 1867, was sent for by Mr. James N. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., because he had heard some unfavorable rumors as to the solvency of the firm of which Mr. Place was a member, and stated to Mr. Place that he had heard such rumors, and inquired of him how he stood. Mr. Place stated in substance that they had been doing for some time past, and meant to continue to do, a conservative business; that the concern had met with some large losses during the preceding year; had made large profits; that the losses in excess of profits were $100,000, reducing their responsibility to $700,000, and that they had since done well, and there the interview ended. Prior to this time there had been six letters of credit issued by Brown, Shipley & Co., in favor of Mr. Place's firm, as follows: One opened 28th February, 1866, for £20,000, in favor of Phipps Bros. & Co., Rio, accompanied by letter of revocation; at the same time a contract was entered into by the firm, the particular character of which will more fully appear here; 4,500 bags of coffee were purchased with the avails of the letter; the bill of lading was made out to Brown, Shipley & Co., (being the London branch of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co.;) the bill of lading arrived here 22d November, 1866, and on the same day indorsed to Place's firm, upon their executing an agreement which will be mentioned hereafter. The goods were never in the possession of Brown, Shipley & Co., except as they had title by virtue of the bill of lading. Mr. Place's firm sold the coffee and made no return of sales, but provided funds to meet Brown, Shipley & Co.'s acceptances in London. The other five transactions were of the same character, in every respect, save as to amounts and dates, and the letters of credit amounted in the aggregate, excluding the seventh, to £137,000, and were issued 3d April, 1866; 10th April, 1866; 10th April, 1866; Oct. 12, 1866; another, same date, and December, 1866. The seventh and last letter of credit was issued June 22, 1867, for £20,000, to John Moore & Co., at Rio Janeiro, who were authorized to value on Brown, Shipley & Co., London, at sixty or ninety days' sight, for account of James K. Place & Co., for any sum not exceeding twenty thousand pounds sterling, for coffee to be shipped to New-York or to Hampton Roads for orders by vessel or vessels, the bills of lading to be filled up to Brown, Shipley & Co., of London; the shipments to be completed and the bills to be drawn within six months from that date, and the advice of them to Brown, Shipley & Co., London, (in duplicate,) to be accompanied by bill of lading, with an abstract of invoice indorsed thereon, on receipt of which documents in order, the bills were to be honored, and Brown, Shipley & Co., London, thereby agreed with the drawers, indorsers and *bona fide* holders of bills drawn in compliance with the terms of the credit, that the same should be duly honored on presentation at their counting-house. The prior six letters of credit were of the same precise character, except as to dates and amounts. James K. Place & Co. at the time this seventh letter of credit was issued entered into a written agreement acknowledging the receipt of the letter of credit, a copy being annexed, and in consideration thereof agreed with Brown, Shipley & Co. to provide, previous to the maturity of the bills drawn in compliance with the credit, sufficient funds in cash, or in satisfactory bills on London, to meet the payment of the same with 1½ per cent. commission, and that all property which should be purchased or shipped in compliance with the terms of the credit, the bills of lading therefor, "and the proceeds thereof are hereby pledged and hypothecated to them as collateral security for the payment as above promised, and for the payment of all other sums that may be or become due by us to Brown, Shipley & Co., growing out of any other credits, and are and shall be held subject to their order on demand, with authority to take possession, and dispose of the same at discretion for their security or reimbursement," and to charge all expences, including commissions for sale and guarantee, and Place & Co. further agree to give any additional security that may be demanded. The same agreement accompanies each of the other letters of credit accompanying this, and the other letters of credit were letters of revocation, signed by James K. Place & Co.

With the avails of this seventh letter of credit thus issued, there were purchased in the aggregate 5,849 bags of coffee, 4,432 bags arriving here per *Leonore*, Oct. 11, 1867, 361 bags arriving here per *Bravo*, Oct. 26, 1867, and 1,056 bags of coffee arriving Nov. 18, 1867. When the *Leonore* arrived the bill of lading was indorsed and delivered to James K. Place & Co., together with the coffee, they executing to Brown Brothers & Co., of New-York, an agreement in writing, dated New-York, Oct. 11, 1867, as follows:

"Received from Brown Brothers & Co., of New-York, the merchandise specified in the bill of lading per *Leonore*, dated Rio de Janeiro, 16th August, 1867—F No. 1, F No. 2, F No. 3—4,432 bags coffee, and in consideration thereof we hereby agree to hold said goods in trust, with liberty to sell the same, and, in case of sale, to hand the avails, as soon as received, to Brown Brothers & Co. as security for one provision for the acceptances of Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, on our account, noted at foot; and, should Brown Brothers & Co. require it, we further pledge to them any surplus that may remain, either in the goods or in the proceeds thereof, after providing for said acceptances, as security for the payment of any other indebtedness of ours to Brown, Shipley & Co. We further agree to keep said property insured against fire, payable in case of loss to Brown Brothers & Co., with the understanding that they are not to be chargeable with any expense incurred thereon, the intention of this arrangement being to protect and preserve unimpaired the lien of Brown Brothers & Co. on said property, £15,321 9s." The same agreement had been entered into when the property purchased by the prior letters arrived; the same was sold, and no returns of sales were ever made to Brown Brothers & Co., and the same agreement was entered into upon the arrival of the shipments, Oct. 26 and Nov. 18, 1867, before mentioned.

There was no interview between Brown Brothers & Co. and Mr. Place upon the subject of the affairs of the firm after the 16th of August; no inquiries were made when the coffee was delivered, Oct. 11, 1867, and covered by the agreement before mentioned. James K. Place & Co. failed on the 20th day of November, 1867, having on hand the shipments of the 26th October, and by the 18th of November, 1867, amounting to 1,417 bags of coffee, which they returned to Brown Brothers & Co., and also having on hand 1,018 bags of coffee, part of the shipment per *Leonore*, which they also returned. The balance of the coffee they had sold and received the avails, which they failed to hand over, and the amount due Brown Brothers & Co. for money which Place & Co. failed to hand over at the time of Mr. James M. Brown's cross-examination before the Magistrate he stated to be £11,375.

To recover this sum from James K. Place & Co., Brown Brothers & Co. commenced an action in the Supreme Court, setting forth the transactions before mentioned, in substance averring that "the said defendants received the said bills of lading from the plaintiff and took possession of the said bags of coffee, &c., &c., for and on account of these plaintiffs on the arrival thereof."

They prayed judgment "that all the said coffee and all the proceeds and avails thereof, &c., &c., may be declared to be the property of these plaintiffs, and the same be paid and delivered to them." The judgment of the Court upon this claim of the plaintiffs was that they "are entitled to the possession, ownership and control of the several cargoes of coffee received by the ship *Leonore*, and the avails and proceeds of the same sold and uncollected, and with full liberty to the plaintiffs to sell and dispose of the said coffee and apply the proceeds of such sales to the debts due from the defendants to the plaintiffs." This judgment was recovered Feb. 13, 1868. On the 24th of March following Mr. James M. Brown made a complaint on oath, against Mr. Place, for obtaining the 4,432 bags of coffee per the *Leonore*, by false pretences; the Magistrate issued his warrant, and Mr. Place was arrested and examined upon the charge. James M. Brown, on his cross-examination before the Magistrate, testifying upon the subject of the object of their suit before referred to, said that it was instituted "to recover our property. In that action caused the arrest of Place on the charge of converting my property and failing to pay over the avails thereof." Upon the subject of the transfer of the bill of the goods on board the *Leonore*, and the object of the agreement entered into by James K. Place & Co., as before cited, he said, "It is not an agreement. It is simply an indorsement of Brown, Shipley & Co. That is done at the same time with the execution of the agreement of Place & Co. I would not have indorsed this bill of lading per *Leonore*, had it not been for the execution of the agreement accompanying the complaint, and that agreement I understood to preserve in every respect our rights as they existed prior to the indorsement and transfer of the bill of lading per *Leonore*, and that was the object of requiring such an agreement from Place & Co. I understood him as holding the property for us under the agreement with the privilege to sell it and hand over the avails to us. I did not understand that the property became his until paid for. I understand our lien existed precisely the same after this agreement as it did before."

Mr. Brown, it is true, swore in the complaint he first made before the Magistrate that he relied wholly upon the representations of 16th August; but I think his evidence before stated, given on his cross-examination, must control. It must be borne in mind that the alleged false pretences were made by Mr. Place Aug. 16, 1867; that the bill of lading was transferred upon the arrival of the goods in port Oct. 11, 1867, and at the same time the agreement was made. After a protracted examination before the Magistrate upon the subject of the representations made, and their alleged falsity to the knowledge of Mr. Place, he, in December last, held the accused for trial and to bail in the sum of $100,000. Mr. John A. Livingston becoming his bail. Mr. Place thereupon petitioned Mr. Justice Cardozo for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, returnable before himself, he then holding Chambers. Upon the return day, because of the press of official business, he directed them to be heard before me. The counsel (representing Brown Brothers & Co.) objected to this proceeding, and moved to dismiss the writs upon the ground that the transfer operated as a discontinuance, and I so held; whereupon, upon proper petitions, I issued new writs returnable before myself. The petitions before me set forth the complaint made before the Magistrate; his arrest, examination, the decision of the Magistrate, and that he was held to bail, John A. Livingston becoming his surety, the bond being set forth that Livingston had taken the petitioner into custody and held him in custody and under his power; Livingston admits the allegations of the petition and produces Place before me. The District-Attorney, through the counsel for Brown Brothers & Co., denies the restraint or imprisonment and restraint, but fails to deny the fact that Place was under the power of Livingston; alleges the proceedings are collusive as between Place and Livingston, and avers that after the return to the writ of *certiorari* first made, an indictment was found against Mr. Place for the offence of obtaining property by false pretences, and, in the language of the return, for "the same identical offence for and upon which the said Place was bailed by the said Livingston, under the requirement of the Magistrate." The District-Attorney, through the counsel before mentioned, offered, in connection of their return, a copy of what purported to be an indictment, but failed to produce the original, after the objection was taken that the return was defective because of the non-production of the original.

I have carefully examined all the evidence taken before the Magistrate upon the subject of the alleged falsity of the pretences, but do not deem it necessary to state my conclusions thereon, for in the view which I feel constrained to adopt after the most thorough and careful examination of the legal questions involved, I shall assume that the representations were made as claimed; that they were false, and that the party making them knew them to be false. I say I shall assume this to be so, but it must not be inferred from this assumption that such are my conclusions from the evidence; the assumption is made because I have arrived at the conclusion that if the pretences or representations alleged to have been made on the 16th of August, 1867, were really made; if they were false; if Mr. Place knew them at the time to be false; and further, if they were made with the design to cheat and defraud Brown Brothers & Co. yet, according to Mr. James M. Brown's evidence and understanding of the transaction, and upon the contracts entered into, no criminal offence was committed. The statute under which the petitioner was proceeded against provides that "every person who, with intent to cheat or defraud another, shall designedly by false pretences obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtain from any person any money, personal property or valuable thing, upon conviction shall be punished," &c. I do not think that the representations made by Mr. Place on the 16th of August, 1867, are the pretences intended in the statute. Brown Brothers & Co. had issued an outstanding letter of credit; the goods had not arrived; the bill of lading had not arrived; there is nothing before me to show that any advices had been received by anyone that the letter of credit had been used; Place was not an applicant for further credit; Mr. James M. Brown hears some rumors damaging to the credit of James K. Place & Co.; he sends for Mr. Place, who in answer to questions put to him makes certain statements; he is dismissed from Mr. Brown's private office; two months after the coffee arrives, and without further inquiry is delivered, as many prior cargoes had been.

I will content myself upon this branch of the case by quoting the language of Senator Tracey in The People *vs.* Haynes (14 Wend., 569):

"I have another strong objection to the conviction, which is founded in the belief that the false declarations proved were not, under the circumstances, within the meaning of the statute. They were direct answers to direct interrogatories put to the defendant, and are, I think, distinguishable from those artfully-contrived stories against which only, in my opinion, the statute was designed to guard. To say, as in this case, that an untrue reply to an inquiry made of a person how much he is worth, or whether he is embarrassed, is what the statute meant by a false pretence, is to give it a sweeping and mischievous construction—a construction which, if carried out to all the cases it would reach, no Court could enforce, no community could tolerate."

But upon another ground the case is not within the statute. Mr. Brown swears that he would not have parted with the goods, nor indorsed the bill of lading, had not the agreement of the 11th of October been executed, and that was demanded for the purpose of preserving their rights and lien.

The rule is well settled that the representation, in order to bring it within the statute, must have been relied upon and must have exercised a controlling influence upon the mind of the person to whom it was made.

In The People vs. Haynes, 11 Wend., 557, the Court said upon this point: "At least we are disposed to require the false pretences to be so material that without the exercise of their influence upon the mind of the person defrauded, he would not have parted with his property."

The following authorities sustain this proposition: Rex vs. Codington, (1 Carth., 518;) The People vs. Johnson, (12 Johns, 293;) The People vs. Herrick, (13 Wend., 87;) The People vs. Tompkins, (1 Parke R., 224.)

But upon still another ground it is impossible to maintain that an offence was committed. James K. Place & Co. obtained nothing in law by the transfer of the bill of lading and the delivery of the coffee, after the execution of the agreement of the 11th of October. They had a lien on the goods for their advances; they were pledgees or mortgagees in possession prior to the transfer of the bill of lading, and the interest of James K. Place & Co. could have been sold on execution against them. (Strep vs. Hart, (1 Coms., 20;) Bakewell vs. Ellsworth, (6 Hill, 484;) Edwards on Bailments, 188 to 211; Wheeler vs. McFarlan, (10 Wend., 318.)

By the agreement of the 11th of October, 1867, Brown Brothers & Co's. interest, as before shown, was not lost or released; it was preserved unimpaired; it was intended so to be, and so it was understood, and such was the legal effect of the transaction beyond all doubt. The complainants parted with nothing; Place & Co. acquired nothing that they did not have prior to the 11th of October, nor did the complainants part with anything they had a right to prior to the indorsement of the bill of lading. So Brown Brothers & Co. alleged in their action in the Supreme Court; so the Court adjudged; and upon this doctrine, and no other, could the order of arrest which was issued in that action be upheld. Place & Co. did not obtain anything either by the pretences of the 16th of August, or by the agreement; the legal interest of Brown Brothers & Co. remained the same after the execution of the agreement as before. (Wheeler vs. McFarlan, 10 Wend., 318.)

If no interest which Brown Brothers & Co. had in the goods passed to Place & Co., it will not be pretended by any one that any offence was committed. If, instead of taking the agreement of 11th October, Mr. Brown had said to Mr. Place: "We indorse the bill of lading and deliver the coffee, relying upon the representations of 16th August; we discharge and release our lien and rely upon your personal responsibility," there would be some ground for the prosecution. But, so far from this being so, Mr. Brown says, "I don't rely upon what you said; I want you to execute the usual agreement; I don't intend to part with anything; you must take the goods as our trustee. You may sell them, but if you do you must hand over the avails. In other words, I mean to preserve unimpaired our rights, just as they are when you execute the agreement." See The People *vs.* Haynes, (14 Wend., 560, 561.) Chancellor's opinion, where he shows that the goods were obtained before the representations were made, and therefore, in law, were not obtained by the representations; that nothing was obtained by the false representations, and for that reason the case was not within the statute. And see Senator Tracy's opinion upon the same point, pp. 566, 567; Thatcher's Criminal Cases, 428; Moore vs. Commonwealth, 18 Burr, 260; People vs. Galloway, 17 Wend., 540.

Besides, I think it deserving of mention that Brown Brothers & Co., having in the civil action successfully asserted their title to the property and its avails, are estopped, by the judgment in that case, from saying now that they parted with their lien and interest.

Etheridge vs. Osborn, (12 Wend., 399;) Embury vs. Conner, (13 N. Y., 511;) Burdick vs. Post, (12 Barb., 186-8.

The positions occupied in the civil suit and in this are necessarily inconsistent. To maintain the civil action, it was necessary for them to establish that their title to the goods remained the same by virtue of the agreement of 11th October, and that when Mr. Place failed to hand over the goods he was guilty of a conversion, &c., and the Referee, Judge Bosworth, held with them, and beyond all doubt he was right. But to maintain the prosecution instituted before the Magistrate, they assert the converse of the proposition advanced in the civil suit; now they say they parted with their title by means of the representations. Unquestionably they were right in the civil suit, and are wrong now.

The petitioner's counsel claim in the briefs submitted, that if when Mr. Place executed the agreement of Oct. 11, he obtained property, &c., in a legal sense, and that if he then intended thereafter to commit a breach of trust by selling the goods and keeping the avails instead of handing them over, he was not guilty of false pretences, and they cite Rex vs. Codington, 1 Carr and P., 518, 2 Russ. on Crimes, 289, 290, 300, 301; Rex vs. Goodhall, March Term, 1821; People vs. Tompkins, 1 Parke Cr. R., 224; Ramsey vs. The People, 22 N.Y., 413; People vs. Cook, 6 Parke Cr. R., 31-36; and these cases seem to sustain their proposition.

In People vs. Cook, (6 Parke Cr. R., 31, at page 36,) Recorder Hoffman says to constitute false pretences, "there must be a false allegation of some fact designedly made, not a promise to do something in the future; not a statement of something that is to happen, or which will be done." And in Ramsey vs. The People, (22 N. Y., 431,) Allen, Justice, said of the prisoner's promise to get the complainant employment, "The false representation complained of was, therefore, essentially promissory in its nature, and this has not been held to be the foundation of a criminal charge." So here, it may well be said, that Place's agreement of Oct. 11 was "promissory in its nature." The promise was to hold the goods in trust; if he sold, to hand over the avails, &c.

For these reasons I am of the opinion that Mr. Place is not properly charged with any offence, and that he should have been discharged by the Magistrate whose decision holding him to bail is erroneous. Indeed, the counsel for Brown Brothers & Co., in the printed brief submitted, do not cite any authority, nor advance any argument in support of the Magistrate's decision, but content themselves by saying, "we know that an indictment exists embracing the offence in question." While this may be true, it is unimportant unless I know it judicially.

It was the duty of the counsel for Brown, if an indictment existed, when the return was made to annex to it a copy, "and the original shall be produced and exhibited, on the return of the writ, to the Court or officer before whom the same is returnable." This they did not do, and therefore I am unadvised, judicially, of the existence of such an indictment.

But this indictment, if found, was, as is alleged in the return, found long after the record had been removed from the Court of Sessions, before me, by the return made to the writ of *certiorari*. Nothing can be clearer than the proposition that my power and authority to pass upon the record before me cannot be in the least impaired by a subsequent indictment in the Sessions for the same offence. It may well be claimed that all proceedings in the Court of Sessions were stayed by the granting of the writ; the service thereof and the return of the record by the Sessions before me. Patchin *vs.* Mayor of Brooklyn, 13 Wend., 664. "We have the authority of Lord Kenyon to the same point, that the Court of Quarter Sessions were bound to obey a *certiorari* to remove an indictment, and that all subsequent proceedings were void." *Id.* —See Case *vs.* Shepard, 12 John's Cases, 271; Launitz *vs.* Dixon, 15 Sand., 249; People *vs.* New-York Common Pleas, 2 Wend., 81.

If this view is incorrect, and an indictment has been found for the same identical offence charged before the Magistrate, (and this is the allegation in the return,) we have already seen that no offence is charged against the petitioners in the facts as they appeared before the Magistrate.

But it is said that we cannot know what facts were proved before the Grand Jury, and that the indictment may be sustained although no offence was shown before the Magistrate, and some cases seem to hold this doctrine.

The distinction between such cases and this is this, as will be seen from an examination: In these cases the transactions all rested in parole; here they all rest upon transactions and contracts which are in writing, which cannot be enlarged nor dwarfed in their operations, and from these transactions and contracts it is legally impossible for the petitioner to have committed the crime of obtaining the signature to a written instrument, or of obtaining property by false pretences. I say legally impossible, because from the record it appears that all the transactions had between Brown Brothers & Co., after the representations, were the indorsement of the bill of lading of the goods on board the *Leonore*, and the execution of the contract of the 11th of October, and if these show that no offence was committed, it was legally impossible, by any evidence that could be adduced before the Grand Jury, to prove one.

There is no doubt of my power to review the proceedings before the Magistrate by *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. (The People *vs.* Tompkins, 1 Park Cr. R., 316; The People *vs.* Brigler, 13 Park Cr. R., 316; The People *vs.* Ruloff, 5 Park Cr. R., 80-81.)

A single observation as to the allegation that Mr. Place is not subject to actual constraint or confinement: It is admitted that the Magistrate held Mr. Place for trial; that he exacted bail in the sum of $100,000; that Mr. Livingston became his bail, and that the recognizance is in full force. Mr. Place avers in his petition for the writ of *certiorari*, that he is under the power of his bail; Mr. Livingston, in his return, states the same thing; Mr. Place is before me, apparently, in the custody of his bail.

These facts, undoubtedly, give me jurisdiction to determine whether the Magistrate should not have discharged the petitioner, and as a consequence whether the petitioner should not be discharged from the custody of his bail. In law he is continually in the custody of his bail; his bail is his jailor; he has the power at any time to surrender him to the common jail of the county. Bail is thus defined by Blackstone: "Bail (from the French word bailler, to deliver,) because the defendant is bailed or delivered to his sureties upon their giving security for his appearance; and he is supposed to continue in their friendly custody instead of going to jail,—" (3 Black. Com. 290; 19 Lond. Ed.) In the next book he says: "What the nature of bail is hath been shown in a preceding book, viz.: A delivery of bailment of persons to his sureties upon their giving (together with himself) sufficient security for his appearance, he being supposed to continue in their friendly custody instead of going to jail,—" (4 Black. Com, 297.)

Chitty says a party who is thus bailed, is still in supposition of law in custody of his sureties, who are considered as his keepers, and may, therefore, re-seize to bring him in if they fear his escape.

The Magistrate decides that an offence has been committed by Mr. Place; he gives him the alternative of going to the common jail or furnishing himself with a jailor of his own selection. He does the latter, and before the latter exercises his right as his jailor, to send him to prison, Mr. Place claims to be delivered from the hands of his friendly jailor. He insists that the Magistrate erred in deciding against him; erred in requiring him to give bail. I have no doubt that in law, when Mr. Place procured Mr. Livingston to become his bail thereby, without any attempt on the part of Livingston to surrender him, he was in the custody of Livingston, and that he can be discharged from such custody by these proceedings if the Magistrate had the power to demand bail.

Entertaining these views, it is my duty to determine that the Magistrate erred in deciding that Mr. Place had committed any offence; that the recognizance must be discharged, and Mr. Place is released from the custody of his bail.

## FINANCIAL.

### ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.

Principal and interest guaranteed by

**THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.**

(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)

**THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.**

**THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.**

**THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.**

For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by

**DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,**

**No. 18 Wall-st.**

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### EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

Of Grundy and Mercer Counties, Missouri.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK,

**AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.**

These bonds are issued to the

CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

now in course of construction through said counties, and constitute their

ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

**FOR SALE AT 78 PER CENT., WHICH INCLUDES ACCRUED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.**

**JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS,**

**NO. 80 BROADWAY.**

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

**AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,**

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, held at their General Office, No. 113 Broadway, New-York, May 27, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, On the 30th of November last the consolidation of the American Express Company and the Merchants' Union Express Company was notified to the shareholders of the last-mentioned Company by a circular of that date, and by the same circular notice was also given of the call of five per cent. upon their shares made at the time and for the purpose of such consolidation;

*And whereas*, After such consolidation the great body of the shareholders in said Merchants' Union Express Company have from time to time exchanged their stock for stock in this Company, paying in all cases the said call of five per cent. pursuant to the terms of consolidation, leaving however at the present time about one-sixth in number and interest who have not so exchanged and converted their stock;

*And whereas*, The time has long since elapsed within which the said stock ought to have been so converted, and the said call paid pursuant to the terms of the consolidation agreement, and it is manifestly unjust that the delinquent shareholders should withhold such payment indefinitely, and yet have the right for an indefinite period of time to become stockholders in this Company by the conversion of their shares, and it has become essential to know who are the shareholders, and what is the limit of the stock of this Company;

*And whereas*, A large number of the stockholders of this Company have justly insisted that the books shall be closed against future conversions of stock on reasonable notice being given; therefore,

*Resolved*, That at the close of business hours on the 30th day of June next the books of this Company will be closed against further conversions of the stock of the Merchants' Union Express Company into the stock of this Company, and will thereafter be opened only in favor of those shareholders in said Merchants' Union Express Company, who on or before that day shall give notice in writing to the Secretary of this Company of their intention and wish to make such conversion of their stock, and shall within the same time deposit their certificates of stock, with the sums due from them respectively, upon such call, in the principal office of this Company in the City of New-York; such deposit to be returned unless the conversion shall be actually and lawfully made.

*Resolved further*, That interest will be charged, from and after this date, on all sums payable, and hereafter paid on account of the said call.

*Resolved further*, That this Company will waive the right to demand a forfeiture of the shares of stock in said Merchants' Union Express Company, belonging to those who elect, within the time aforesaid, not to unite their interests to this Company, and will pay to them in money the value of their respective interests in the capital, property and effects which, at the time of the said consolidation, were transferred by the said Merchants' Union Express Company to this Company.

*Resolved further*, That the Secretary of this Company cause a copy of these resolutions to be published in not less than two of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York, and to be transmitted as a circular to all shareholders of the said Merchants' Union Express Company who have not surrendered and converted their shares.

In conformity with the requirements of the last of the foregoing resolutions, they are now published for the information of the parties in interest.

By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

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**UNITED STATES TREASURY.**

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

SEVENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 31st inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

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**ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.**

Notice is hereby given that the biennial election of two Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the part of the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000 for completing the canal and for paying the canal debt, under the act of Feb. 21, 1843, will take place in the City of New-York on THURSDAY, June 10, 1869. The election will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., and the poll will be kept open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, President.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

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**NATIONAL FINANCE AGENCY.**

Capital procured for responsible incorporated companies and business enterprises. Stock companies organized on the basis of mining, manufacturing, railway or other interests. Important inventions negotiated. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

Local references given for all important points in the Union.

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OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1869.

**THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of this Company (Eastern Division) on the 1st of June, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax. CHARLES L. FROST, President.

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**FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.**—We offer a limited amount of the First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, secured by the road, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment and franchises of the Company. These bonds yield 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and constitute one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st.

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OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** TO THE holders of Metropolitan Gaslight Company's Bonds, that the coupons due on the 1st June, 1869, will be payable at the National Bank of the Commonwealth. H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

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MAY 28, 1869.

**THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON** FIRST Mortgage Bonds Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, due June 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

### The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS **FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST** ON DAILY BALANCES, **SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.**

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

---

### HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

**U. S. BONDS**

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

---

### JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

### 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

(BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING,)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited monthly.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent. interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

---

**DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,**

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

**TRAVELERS,**

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

**DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,**

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

---

**BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $1,000,000 |
| PAID IN | $500,000 |

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

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**SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,**

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Quicksilver Mining Company propose to issue their Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, and will receive sealed proposals at the Company's office until June 10, 1869, for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, payable in gold coin May 15, 1879; interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in gold on the 15th days of November and May.

The right is reserved to reject any bids deemed adverse to the interests of the Company.

For further particulars apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., to J. B. RANDAL, Secretary.

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**PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.**

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

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**CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.**

The annual election for Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1869. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close June 4 at 3 P. M., and reopen June 9. JAMES P. LOWREY, Treasurer.

MAY 26, 1869.

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**THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.**

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

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**COLLECTIONS.**

VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

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**CONTINENTAL SCREW**

Company's stock wanted by

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 38 Wall-st.

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CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1869.

**$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.**—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 5, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869.

The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means. } Committee for Negotiating Loans.

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OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

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OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST** DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

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NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 A. M.

F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

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NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**rectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

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**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Dubuque, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 7, 1869.

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**MACOUPIN COUNTY** TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

## FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

### JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

**GOVERNMENT BONDS**

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

**STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.**

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

---

### Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

**BANKERS,**

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

### COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

---

### ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

**AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

### NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

**JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,**

NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

---

### BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

**NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,**

AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

**EXCHANGE ON LONDON,**

AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

**MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

---

**THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY,**

OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

INCORPORATED MAY 6, 1869.

Capital, $250,000, in 5,000 shares of $50 each, with power to increase.

President, EDWARD W. BRANDON.

Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, JAMES STUART PEARS, Vice-Presidents.

S. P. SLATER, Treasurer, (with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.)

CHARLES H. PEASE, Secretary.

HENRY HOWARD BRANDON, Superintendent.

JEROME BUCK, Attorney and Counsel.

Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIRECTORS.

JEROME BUCK, No. 3 Broad-st.
J. O. SEYMOUR, No. 89 Liberty-st.
EDWARD W. BRANDON, No. 133 Water-st.
H. VANDEWATER, City Hall.
THOMAS LANDON, Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES STUART PEARS, No. 103 West 14th-st.
WM. J. KERR, Brandreth House.
ALEXANDER WILDER, Evening Post.
Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, Peekskill, 84 Wall-st.

The act to incorporate the above Company having been passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the undersigned is prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company.

Subscription, $50 per share, of which $12 50 per share is paid on subscribing, the balance to be paid at the call of the Directors; they agreeing to give due and proper notice to each subscriber, which notice shall in no instance be under 30 days.

The Company intend commencing operations as soon as 2,000 shares, equal to $100,000 of stock at par, shall have been subscribed for. Respectfully,

S. P. SLATER, Treasurer,
(With Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.)

By order of the Commissioners,

EDWARD W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR.

Subscription books are also opened with EDWARD W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st. J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, No. 89 Liberty-st.

EXTRACT FROM CHARTER.

SECTION 6. The drivers of each vehicle belonging to said Corporation shall be entitled to demand and receive for the hire of such cab the fares here prescribed, as follows:

1. For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, for a single passenger, thirty cents; and for two persons, forty cents.

2. For any distance additional to one mile, for each mile and fractional part of a mile, for a single passenger, thirty cents; and for two persons, forty cents.

3. For any time within and not exceeding one hour, for a single passenger, seventy-five cents; for two persons, one dollar; and for any time additional, for each hour and fractional part of an hour, for a single person, seventy-five cents; and for two passengers, one dollar.

4. In addition to said fares, as here set forth, the said drivers are authorized to demand and receive one-half of the same in addition, when the passenger or passengers are so conveyed by them between the hours of twelve o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.

SEC. 7. No driver of a cab belonging to said Corporation, who is stationed at or near a railway station, steamboat landing, or ferry, shall leave the seat of the cab on the arrival of the cars, steamboats, or ferry-boats, nor shall he leave his stand till he shall be engaged by a passenger, or some person authorized by a passenger.

The above rates of fare cannot be increased; but the Directors, in the interest of the public at large and shareholders, intend reducing the price as soon as practicable to 20 cents per mile for one, and 25 cents for two persons; and 50 cents per hour for one, and 60 cents for two persons; the intention being to give the inhabitants of New York and Brooklyn the benefit of good, commodious and quick traveling, at rates which will place the vehicles within the reach of all.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS ON FIFTY CABS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 hansoms, at $700 each | $35,000 |
| 100 horses, at $250 each | 25,000 |
| 50 sets of harness, at $100 each | 5,000 |
| Total | $65,000 |
| PROFITS. | |
| 50 cabs, with use of two horses per day, working 22 hours, at $7 per day | $127,400 |
| Expenses | 49,800 |
| Balance | $77,600 |
| 75 per cent. on $65,000 | 48,750 |
| Balance for incidental expenses | $28,850 |
| EXPENSES. | |
| Feed and stabling for 100 horses, at $24 per month each | $28,800 |
| Wear and tear of horses, 10 per cent | 2,500 |
| Wear and tear of cabs, 10 per cent | 3,500 |
| Salaries of Working Manager, Secretary, Superintendent, Foreman of Yard and men | 15,000 |
| Total | $49,800 |

The above estimate for fifty cabs is merely to show what profit can be made; and it is but natural that an increase of the number of vehicles will considerably diminish the working expenses in proportion. The Company purposes to have 2,000 hansoms and cabs running by the end of the present year.

---

### JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK,
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

---

**BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,**

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

---

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.**

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

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**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE**

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 WALL-ST.

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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

**AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS** of this Company, held on the 11th inst. at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reelection.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

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**WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER** RAILROAD.—Parties interested in the securities of above Company are requested to communicate with, or call upon the undersigned.

WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

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**NEVADA SILVER MINING** COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at G. & J. STEVENSON'S office, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

## FINANCIAL.

### VERMILYE & CO.,

**BANKERS,**

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

**CLOSING PRICES.**

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 121⅛ | 121⅝ | 5-20 Coupon, 67 | 119½ | 119¾ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 121¾ | 122 | 5-20 Coupon, '68 | 119⅛ | 119¾ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862 | 116⅛ | 116¾ | 10-40 Regist'd | 108¾ | 109 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 122¼ | 122½ | 10-40 Coupon | 109 | 109¼ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 117 | 117½ | Gold | 139⅞ | 140 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 118⅜ | 118⅝ | U. S. Car. Pac. | 106⅞ | 107⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July | 119⅜ | 119⅝ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

**RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,**

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

**INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

---

**A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND** experience desires an engagement as cashier, or in other capacity, in a bank, banking or stock house; will go South or West; City references of highest order. Address CASHIER, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

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**BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-**class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,**

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Money deposited now

DRAWS INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.

---

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

---

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

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**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-**av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

R. H. BULL, Prest. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

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**ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BE-**fore June 1, draw interest from that day at 6 per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869.

**FORTIETH DIVIDEND.**—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 2 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1869.

**DIVIDEND OF 20TH FEBRUARY,** 1869, ON "INTEREST CERTIFICATES."—The dividends of 20th February, 1869, remaining unpaid on the "Interest Certificates" of this Company will be paid by the Union Trust Company, at their office, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. It is necessary that holders present their "Interest Certificates" that the payment of the dividend may be stamped thereon.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

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OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

## DRY GOODS.

**AT KINZEY'S,**

NO. 645 BROADWAY.

BREAK IN PRICES.

LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS.

RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

CHEAP GOODS FOR THIS WEEK.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

ALL THE NEW STYLE FRAMES, 15c.
BEST FRENCH ILLUSION FRAMES, 25c.
ROUND HATS, NEW STYLES, 25c. up.
BONNETS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
SUN AND SHADE HATS, 25c. up.
BONNET CRAPES, 15c., 25c., 50c. yard.
FINEST COLORED LACES, 25c. yard.
CHOICE STYLES IN FRENCH FLOWERS.
AUCTION LOTS OF MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c., 6c., 8c.
LOTS OF TRIMMING RIBBONS, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
FANCY NECK RIBBONS, 6c. to 20c.
BONNET RIBBONS, from 10c. up to 25c.
BONNET RIBBONS, from 30c. to 75c.
SASH RIBBONS, from 25c. to 90c.
SATIN RIBBONS, all colors.
BLACK SATIN RIBBONS, 31c., 40c., 50c., a piece.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c. to 90c. piece.
AUCTION LOTS OF RICH RIBBONS.
THE CHEAPEST RIBBONS IN THE CITY.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS CHEAP.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TIES.

LARGE LOT OF NECKTIES, 10c. to 25c.
LOT GENTS' TIES AND BOWS, 10c.
GENTS' SILK RUBBER TIES, 12½c.
LADIES' SEWING-SILK TIES, 12½c.
LADIES' RICH SATIN STRIPED, 25c.
FRENCH SILK TIES, EXTRA, 25c.
RICH STRIPED SATIN BOWS, 15c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. up.
FANCY VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 20c. up.
AUCTION LOT LACE SLEEVES, 25c.
LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 6c.
EXTRA FINE LINEN CUFFS, 10c.
MUSLIN EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 5c. up.
LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
LOTS OF TRIMMING LACES, 25c.
SILK VAIL TISSUES, 50c. a yard.
SILK VAIL LACES, 50c. a yard.
LOT OF NEEDLEWORK BANDS, 25c.
LOT OF NEEDLEWORK CHEMISE, 25c.
LOT OF NEEDLEWORK SLEEVES, 25c.
LOT OF FINE SILK VAILS, 25c.
SILK ILLUSIONS, 10c. yard up.

TO THE TRADE.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
AUCTION-LOTS AT WHOLESALE.

SPECIALTIES FROM AUCTION.

FINE LOT DOTTED SWISS, 25c.
LOT LINEN TABLE-DAMASK, 60c.
LOT FANCY-FIGURED NET, 25c.
LOT FANCY CRAPES, 15c. yard.
LOT OF LADIES' GAUZE VESTS, 75c.
FINE FROSTED LACES, ALL COLORS, 25c.
LOT WHALEBONE CORSETS, 50c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to 75c. piece.
LOTS OF SILK GIMPS, 25c. to 50c. piece.
LOTS OF SILK FRINGES, 30c. to 75c. piece.
EXTRA SILK FRINGES, 6c. yard.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FRINGES.
SATIN TRIMMINGS, 50c. piece up.
FINE LOT OF TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. piece.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 50c. piece.
WHITE FRINGES, 25c. to 75c. piece.
SILK VELVETS, at 25c. piece.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.
500 LOTS OF TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION.

FANCY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
4,000 FANCY BREASTPINS, 10c. to 25c.
6,000 FINE JET-PINS, 10c. to 25c.
3,000 FINE-CUT PEARL PINS, 10c. to 25c.
2,000 PARIS SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 15c. to 50c. per pair.
1,500 FINE SETS PINS AND EAR-RINGS, 50c.
3,000 FINE SCARF AND SHAWL PINS, 5c. to 10c.
LOCKETS, CHAINS, MEDALLIONS, FANCY-COMBS, PORTEMONNAIES, JET SETS, &c.
3,000 PARIS FINE EARDROPS, 25c.
BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.
6,000 LINEN FANS, 10c. each.
600 FINE PENKNIVES, 20c.
SPOOL-COTTONS, SILKS, NETS, BRAIDS, &c.
3,000 FINE FANS at 6c.
2,000 FINE CARVED IVORY PINS, 25c.
1,500 FINE STEEL AND GILT, 25.

500 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
250 DOZEN REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 31c.
LOT GID GLOVES, 50c. and 75c.
OUR 99c. KIDS WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

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**LLAMA LACE POINTS.**

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
From the late auction sales,
AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Real Point and Point Applique Laces.
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Lace Collars, $5, worth $10.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Hem-stitch and Lace Handkerchiefs.
Thread Lace Vails, Coiffures and Barbes.
ALSO,

Best Italian Kid Gloves, in all shades, for the season, $1 per pair.

Our whole stock is new and choice, and will be offered at popular prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 773 Broadway,
opposite Stewart's.

## DRY GOODS.

**AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.**

### STRAW GOODS.

**PRICES DOWN!!**

SILKS AND SATINS,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS,
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH CHEAP GOODS, AND WELL WORTHY INSPECTION.

### JOBBING ROOMS

UP STAIRS.

**EDWARD RIDLEY,**

NOS. 309 311 AND 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

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**MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their magnificent assortment of

SILK MANTLES.

The latest NOVELTIES, produced this season, of PARIS and THEIR OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE.

Combining the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK offered in this market, unsurpassed in quality, trimmings and artistic finish by any other establishment, and

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,
BLACK SILK SUITS,
POPLIN, SATINE, MOHAIR
AND
PLAID SUITS.
LINEN TRAVELING SUITS, DUSTERS AND WATER-PROOFS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

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**WHITE GOODS,**

SHIRTING AND SHEETING
LINENS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS AND TOWELS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
FANCY-COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS;
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
(ALL THE APPROVED MAKES;)
LINEN DRUGGETS,
FOR STAIRS AND FLOOR COVERINGS;
MARSEILLES AND PIQUES IN GREAT VARIETY;
SUMMER BLANKETS AND QUILTS,
TIDIES AND TOILET COVERS,
SUMMER FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOPS, &c., &c.,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

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**LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S**

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A FINE SELECTION OF REAL BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE,
UNDERGARMENTS,
SILK, LISLE-THREAD AND MERINO;
FANCY COLORED HOSE AND SOCKS FOR CHILDREN;
LADIES' AND MISSES' FANCY SILK SASHES,
CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

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**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.**

QUILTS.
QUILTS.
QUILTS.

SEE THE PRICES

from the great auction sale of Wednesday last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Lancaster Quilts, 1½ yards wide | $1 25 |
| ¾ Lancaster Quilts, 2 yards wide | 1 50 |
| 10-4 Lancaster Quilts | 1 80 |
| 11-4 Lancaster Quilts | 2 25 |
| Honey-Comb Quilts, (full double size) | 1 00 |
| Honey-Comb Quilts | 1 25 |
| Honey-Comb Quilts | 1 60 |
| Honey-Comb Quilts, (best Elleston) | 1 90 |

Also on hand a large stock of White and Colored Marseilles, Alhambra, Crochet and Jacquard Quilts, embracing every desirable size and quality, at prices to suit every want.

CALL AND SEE.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
(Successors to William Gardner,)
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

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**DRESS TRIMMINGS,**

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, Small Ware and Fancy Goods, Children's and Ladies' Hosiery and Under Garments; Children's Kids, 50 cents, Ladies' $1 and $1 25; cheap Fans and Traveling Cases. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's.

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**THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.**—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodère, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

## FURNITURE.

**CABINET FURNITURE.**

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,

No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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**WARREN WARD & CO.,**

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. DAVENPORT and WILLIAM B. ROGERSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 19 William-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight (58-100) dollars, with interest from the 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1869.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of May, 1869.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my31-1aw6wM

## IRON WORKS.

**FOR SALE.**—THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE Works Company, in order to close their concern, offer for sale all the machinery, tools and engineering plant, situated at their works, corner of Morgan and Steuben sts., Jersey City.

The machinery was procured from the best manufacturers, and is in perfect order. A descriptive catalogue, with price list, will be forwarded upon application to the Company's agent,

WM. S. AUCHINCLOSS,
Jersey City, N. J.

## MACHINERY.

**SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.**—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## CLOTHING.

**GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-**off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$5 REWARD**—FOR A BLACK AND TAN slut, "Fannie," medium size, two years old, strayed from No. 11 East 22d-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES** FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

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**NOTICE.**—A SPECIAL ELECTION FOR eight additional Trustees of the New-York Dispensary will be held at the Trustee's room, in the Dispensary, on the corner of Centre and White sts., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 31, 1869. The polls will open at 4 and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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**BRUSHES OF EVERY** DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

### Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE, (Fatherland.) Principal characters by Mr. Couldock, Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Gladstane.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
GRANDE DUCHESSE, BELLE HELENE and BARBE-BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Tostee.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and Mons. Carrier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IXION. Principal characters by Miss Jennie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST MEN. Leading character by Miss Fisher.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
CLORINDA; or, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, and PETER GRAY, (Pantomime.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE COURT OF JUSTICE. (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. By Sig. Manzocchi, assisted by distinguished artists.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &C. Burlesque—RED HOT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

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| Ten copies | 15 |

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### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Minister Motley is to receive an address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day.

General Caballero de Roda has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba in place of General Dulce. He sails for Havana June 1.

Arrests of prominent Spanish officers have been made, who are charged with having engaged in a conspiracy to bring about the restoration of Isabella.

A farewell banquet was given to General Dix, in Paris, Saturday, by Ministers Washburne and Burlingame. The General dines with the Emperor to-morrow.

Jules Favre is declared not elected. It is announced, however, that he will contest the election of his opponent.

The Viceroy of Egypt is in Vienna.

### GENERAL.

Conflicting rumors, as usual, are received from South America by way of Lisbon. One account states that Count D'Eu, the General of the allied forces, had arrived at Asuncion, and was making energetic preparations to attack the Paraguayans, and that the advance guard was within nine miles of Lopez's army; while another report says that the Allies have no reliable information as to the whereabouts of Lopez. It is also stated that nothing has been heard of General McMahon, the American Minister.

Advices from Panama by the *Alaska* are to May 22. The Colombian Senate had refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the Cushing Canal Treaty, so the President had sent a message to Congress asking that body to pass a law defining the basis on which a canal treaty might be made. A Committee of Conference had been appointed to discuss the subject with the Executive.

More Indian troubles are reported in the West. A telegram from Fort Wallace states that about fifty Indians ran off 300 mules from Sheridan yesterday, and shot and wounded two Mexicans. A party of about 100 citizens had started in pursuit. The telegraph wires are down, and no news has been received of them. Reports from Fort Sibley state that a party of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians attacked the Scandinavian Colony, southwest of that place, on the 26th inst., killing five of the Colony; but they were driven off after hard fighting.

An Omaha dispatch says that Samuel M. Jones, the new Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs, together with five Quaker Indian Agents for the Omahas, Ottoes, Nempas, Pawnees and Santees, arrived there Friday, and proceeded to their various stations at once.

Additional particulars of the hailstorm of Friday in West Virginia show that the work of devastation was greater than at first supposed. The destruction to vineyards was immense. In the majority of cases they have been utterly ruined. Up Wheeling Creek Valley the destruction was enormous. Many sheep and lambs were killed in the field. Wheat and corn were cut close to the ground. A number of accidents to individuals are reported, some of which are likely to prove serious. The town of West Liberty is reported to have been badly damaged.

In the Tennessee Judicial elections, Thursday, the Radical candidates for Supreme Judges were elected. On that day the Supreme Court, at Brownsville, decided that all persons holding certificates under the first Franchise law of 1865 are legal voters, and that their names cannot be stricken from the register by the Governor. This gives the Democrats several thousand more votes.

Albert Tyler (colored) was executed in Richmond on Saturday, for poisoning Paulina Hubbard, also colored, whose child Tyler had attempted to outrage, and who had threatened to have him arrested. Tyler confessed his crime on the scaffold.

Miss Carrie Tyler, who was performing a part in a new play at the Indianapolis Academy of Music, on Wednesday night, and had dressed herself for a bridal scene, was standing before the mirror in the dressing-room, when her heavy bridal vail came in contact with one of the gas jets on each side of the mirror, and almost in a moment her head, neck and shoulders were enveloped in a sheet of flame. She shrieked and ran out on the stage, but fortunately the property-boy was standing in the flats with some chair-covers on his arm, and had enough presence of mind to throw them over her head and smother the flames. Her wounds are serious.

The latest gossip from Japan sets forth that the Mikado has determined to organize a Parliament after the precise pattern of that of Great Britain, and enter at once upon a career of constitutional government. As a proof indirectly of the correctness of this statement it is announced that Satsuma has surrendered his hereditary rights, and has been appointed Governor over the Province heretofore ruled by him.

The first annual meeting of the New-England Women's Club was held in Boston at Saturday, its President, Mrs. C. M. Severance presiding. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $70. Mrs. Abby W. May read a report of the Committee on Work, containing various suggestions, the most important of which related to the establishment of a horticultural school, specially with the view of caring for hot-beds and raising early vegetables for market. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a report from the Committee on Art and Literature, reviewing what has been done during the year in the way of lectures, entertainments and social reform. Mrs. Severance was reëlected President.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is to receive the citizens of Philadelphia, and to accept a banquet they have tendered him, on June 12, before departing for St. Petersburg.

In the Canadian House of Commons, May 28, the Government resolutions respecting the acquisition of the Northwest Territory were carried by a majority of 111.

The people living in the Valley of the Ottawa are in need of seed, and agents have been appointed to go through the Dominion to purchase, especially oats. Hay there is $40 per ton, and straw $20. Grain for freight is so scarce that ships were leaving to complete their cargoes at Quebec with timber.

The first three races over the Buckeye Course were run Saturday. *Emma Maratta, Tom Porter* and *Kitty Free* were the winning horses.

The Taouto of Shanghai has come to the conclusion that it is a violation of international obligations for the Chinese of that city to salute visitors, wherever they meet them, with the cry of "foreign devils." He has accordingly issued a proclamation declaring that this objectionable form of salutation shall forthwith be abandoned, and that for the future no exclamation shall be indulged in except that of "foreigner," without any qualification whatever.

A meeting to organize a Reform League is to be held in Rochester on Thursday evening next.

The original great seal of the State of Missouri has been returned to Governor McClurg by Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, in whose custody it has been since the dissolution of the rebel State Government.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says the proceedings of the Military Commission engaged in the trial of the citizens charged with the murder of George W. Smith so far has been confined to the examination of Major Curtis, who was in command of the post at the time of the killing, and Lieutenant Dubois and the two freedmen who escaped. The evidence of the officers and freedmen conflict. The officers both swear that all the parties engaged were disguised, and the negroes swear to the reverse. Over 100 witnesses had been summoned to appear on the 7th of June.

The wife of John Rathsele, a German laborer, cut the throat of her three-year-old child, at Newburg, Saturday, and then cut her own. Although the wounds are very severe, it is thought the lives of both persons will be saved. The weapon used was a razor. There is no doubt that the woman is insane.

Mr. A. M. Clapp, Government Printer, personally denies the truth of the report published in the papers of Tuesday, that he had an altercation with Congressman Bennett at Buffalo, and desires that in justice to himself, all papers which printed the dispatch will publish this contradiction.

The Jacksonville *Union* learns that the steamship *Salvador*, aboard of which the fillibustering expedition reached Cuba, was seized by the authorities at Nassau, N. P., for an alleged violation of the Foreign Enlistment act. Four thousand pounds sterling was demanded of her Captain as an indemnity for taking a supposed excessive number of passengers from Nassau.

Decoration Day was very generally celebrated throughout the country Saturday and yesterday. In Gloucester, Mass., Gen. Butler delivered an oration. Reports of the ceremonies in this City, and dispatches from Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities will be found elsewhere.

The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends held two devotional sessions yesterday morning and afternoon, besides having a special meeting in the evening for young persons.

Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating in East River, off Pier No. 34, and, having been secured, was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner.

### General Butler's Policy.

General Butler's address at Gloucester on Saturday, at the meeting to decorate the graves of Union soldiers, was in the main appropriate and in good taste. We do not see the wisdom or policy of the exhortations with which it closed, to keep in memory the evil England did us during our war, and to nurse a feeling of eternal resentment therefor. England's course, certainly, was not friendly to us,—but it was quite as friendly as was that of France or that of Spain; why, then, should she be singled out for such enduring resentment, while other nations equally culpable are tacitly forgiven? It is well established, as a historical fact, that during the war the Emperor Napoleon proposed to recognize the Confederate Government on condition that England would join him in so doing; and nothing but the peremptory refusal of the English Government prevented his doing so. Yet General Butler has nothing to say of the unfriendly action of France, and no exhortation for Americans to cherish undying resentment against the French for this act of her Government.

General Butler is understood to be in favor of war with England, not only as a means of punishing her for her hostile action during the war, but as a means of promoting the growth and enhancing the prosperity of our own country. That question is certainly open to argument and there is no reason why General Butler should not seek to make converts to his view of the case. The closing paragraphs of his Gloucester speech may be intended to accomplish that purpose. We are not greatly alarmed at his prospect of success. Past experience shows that the great body of the American people are accustomed to take more calm and dispassionate views of exciting public questions than the English; and we have no doubt they will decide this issue wisely and with due regard to the public welfare.

General Butler not only favors war with England, but the harshest rigors of martial law toward the people of the Southern States for the suppression of crime. We have no sympathy with the policy, or the feeling which prompts it, in either case. The paramount necessity of the country is *peace*, and the growth which peace cannot fail to give us. And we have very little doubt that we shall have it, in spite of General Butler, if not with his help. The duty of the hour, in our view, is rather to allay than to arouse resentments either toward the people of the Southern States or toward England.

### Decoration Day.

Yesterday was observed in this City as "Decoration Day." Though the programme for the grand procession was not fully carried out, owing partly to the storm and partly to the very general feeling that military pomp and display were unsuited to the day, if not to the occasion, there was no lack of attendance at the cemeteries, where thousands participated in the beautiful and appropriate ceremony of decorating our heroes graves with flowers. It is rare, and all the more grateful, perhaps, for its rarity, to find a public holiday celebrated with rites intrinsically pleasurable and profitable. National anniversaries in all countries are apt to be wearisome nuisances; and if we may so say without heresy to the popular gods, they are particularly stale, flat and unprofitable here in America. We seem to have counted it a necessity for public rejoicing on the Fourth of July to make night hideous with the racket of horns, the rattle and war of powder from crackers to cannon, the blare of trumpets, the glare of bonfires; and then to make day doleful with spread-eagle speeches and meaningless processions.

It is a pleasure to find introduced into the national calendar a public day which does not become æsthetic in inverse ratio to its becoming patriotic, and whose central and characteristic ceremonies are charming. Such a day is, or should be, the one we call "Decoration Day," whose very name is symbolical of its purpose. To strew flowers on the graves of the heroes is at once a pious and patriotic tribute, done in the simplest and most touching way. This rite of affection, not too public for the most modest and retiring woman in her own secluded way to celebrate, yet not too lowly for the loftiest citizen to disdain, is one of those very few customs which a nation may be proud to have originated and maintained. The very purpose of the day—to honor those who have died for the Union; the memories it awakens—not vindictive, but tender and grateful; the cordial ceremony of the day—to bedeck the hallowed grounds where heroes sleep with the freshest flowers of Spring; all these combine to make it a memorial day as useful and suggestive to the living as it is significant and grateful to the dead.

What is the lesson to be learned at the outset regarding its future celebrations? It surely is to keep ever in mind the *original purpose* of the day, as signified in its very name. Should it ever come to be distinguished less for floral tribute than for pomp of procession, display of general oratory, the exhibition of official personages, the self-seekings of men or societies, it will lose its charm. And yet this is probably the precise danger which lies in its path. Should not decoration but dinners, should not touching and tender tributes to the dead but pomp and patronage for the living ever be the central idea, this celebration will have become not a sacred but a sacrilegious one. Let the people remember this, so that the aroma of flowers may be that which shall hang chiefly about Decoration Day, and it will then prove a national day which we and haply posterity may take pride in celebrating forever.

### The Railroads of the United States.

The work recently published by Mr. Henry V. Poor presents some remarkable facts in reference to the progress, cost and the extent and value of the tonnage traffic of the Railroads of the United States. The general result may be stated as follows: There were in operation in all the States, on the 1st day of January, 1869, 42,255 miles of line, the cost of which, at $44,000 per mile, equaled $1,800,000,000. The total amount of *net* tonnage transported over them for the year equaled 75,000,000 tons, having a value of $10,472,250,000—a sum equaling six times their cost, and more than four times greater than the whole amount of the National debt!

The construction of these works upon a grand scale commenced with the discovery of gold in California, in 1848. The number of miles in operation in the country, on the 1st day of January of that year, was 5,599. The mileage annually constructed from the opening of the first section (23 miles) of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1830, to 1847 inclusive, equaled 311 miles. The yearly average opened from 1848 to 1860, inclusive, equaled 1,925 miles—the aggregate opened in this period being 25,037 miles. During the war the number of miles built equaled 3,273, or 818 miles annually. Since 1864, 8,347 miles have been opened, or 2,086 miles annually. The number of miles opened the past year equaled 2,979 miles.

There are in progress fully 15,000 miles of line, of which at least 5,000 miles will be opened the present year.

The ratio of mileage of these works to our total population is as 1 of the former to 876 of the latter. The ratio in the New-England States is as 1 to 846; in the Middle, 1 to 1,037; in the Southern, 1 to 969; and in the Western, 1 to 73h. The State of New-Hampshire has 1 mile of railroad to 500 inhabitants: the State of Nebraska, 1 to 163; and the State of Florida, 1 to 848.

The State having the largest proportionate mileage is Massachusetts, which has 1 mile of road to 5.47 square miles of area. The State of Ohio has 1 mile of line to 11.76 square miles. A ratio similar to that for Massachusetts would give to the whole country 600,000 miles of line. One similar to that for Ohio, 300,000 miles. While such results are by no means to be realized for a long time to come, it is safe to predict that upon an area equaling 1,250,000 square miles of territory, railroads will be speedily built to an extent that will give for such an area the average for Ohio. Such a rate would call for only about double the mileage at present in operation.

But rapid as has been the progress of these works, the extent of their tonnage traffic and the rapidity of its development are matters of still greater wonder. Vast as is this traffic, it dates almost wholly from 1851, the year in which the Erie Railroad was opened and the canal tolls removed from freight transported over the New-York Central line. The total amount of net tonnage transported over all the railroads of the United States for that year did not exceed 5,500,000 tons. The rate of increase from that year to the close of 1867, in which year 75,000,000 of tons were transported, exceeded 1,300 per cent. The tonnage traffic of all the roads in the country in 1858 equaled 18,750,000 tons. The increase in the decade commencing with this year consequently equaled 300 per cent. The tonnage of the railroads of the State of New-York, for example, in 1858, equaled 3,473,725 tons; in 1867, 10,343,681 tons. In the mean there was only a very small addition to the mileage of the State. The traffic of the railroads of the other States showed a still more rapid increase. In the same period more than 12,000 miles of new line were opened. By adding the traffic of these lines to that of those previously in operation, the estimated rate of increase of 300 per cent. for the decade is fully sustained.

The value of the tonnage for 1867 is estimated to equal that of the several classes of freight transported on the Erie Canal for that year, (the value of which is carefully ascertained,) or $139 63 per ton. The aggregate value of the tonnage of all the roads equaled, consequently, the enormous sum of $10,472,250,000. At a similar estimate the value of the tonnage transported in 1851 equaled $765,236,725; in 1858, $3,096,762,500. The total increase in value of the tonnage transported in 1867 over that transported in 1851 equaled $9,707,013,275, and $7,375,487,500 over that transported in 1858.

Incredible as would seem to be such results, their correctness is demonstrated beyond cavil. It is shown that the railroads transport, on an average, 2,000 tons to the mile. The tonnage of the railroads of Massachusetts, for 1867, equaled 5,394,137 tons, or 3,853 tons to the mile. That of the railroads of New-York equaled 10,343,681 tons, or 3,501 tons to the mile; that of the railroads of Pennsylvania equaled 35,383,370 tons, or 7,864 tons to the mile. The tonnage borne on the railroads of those States having a mileage of 8,750 miles equaled 51,121,140 tons, or 5,826 tons to the mile. The tonnage of most of the great roads far exceeded the estimate. The aggregate amount transported could not have been less than 100,000,000 tons.

Now this tonnage, vast as it is, has been the direct creation of our railroads. Without them, it would have had no existence. The tonnage transported over our navigable water courses has increased very rapidly, though not in equal degree to the tonnage borne upon railroads. The railroads of the United States, in fact, have an importance possessed by those of no other nation. The markets for our products, whether designed for home consumption or exportation, have always been within a narrow belt of territory lying immediately upon the seaboard. These can be reached, with ordinary highways, only from a very limited extent of territory. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal the cost of transporting a ton of produce from Buffalo to New-York City equaled $100, a sum exceeding twice the value of wheat at the former place, four times that of corn, and fully equaling that of beef and pork. Such a statement, which forms a part of the Report of the Commission appointed in 1817 to consider the subject of this great work, is a striking illustration of the condition of the whole country.

The produce of the interior west of a line drawn through Buffalo was under an interdict equal to $100 per ton, and of course had no commercial value whatever. By the use of railroads the prodnce of the interior, no matter how remote, is grown and sent to market at a large profit. Over ordinary highways wheat will bear transportation only 250 miles; Indian corn only 125 miles. Upon railroads these, the most valuable of our cereals, will bear transportation 3,200 and 1,600 miles, respectively. The area of a circle drawn upon a radius of 125 miles equals 49,077 square miles; that of a circle drawn upon a radius of 1,600 miles, 8,042,496 square miles. Such a difference, vast as it is, only measures the value of the new agency employed in transportation, and the results achieved, compared with the old.

The total earnings of all the roads in the United States in 1851 equaled $39,406,358. The receipts from freight and passengers were almost exactly balanced. The earnings from all sources in 1867 were $400,000,000, of which $280,000,000 were received from freight, and $120,000,000 from passengers. The rapid increase of earnings from freight is a most favorable feature. The earnings of the English railways in 1851 were $73,000,000, of which $35,000,000 were from freight, and $38,000,000 were from passengers. In 1867 their total earnings were $190,000,000, of which $105,000,000 were from freight, and $85,000,000 from passengers. The ratio, in this country, of earnings from freight to earnings from passengers is as 2.2 to 1; in England is a little over 1.1 to 1.

The earnings of American roads are more than twice greater than those of England. The railroad mileage of that country in 1867 was 14,247; in the United States, 39,276. The cost of the former, equaled very nearly $2,500,000,000, that of the railroads of the United States, for the same year, $1,700,000,000. The earnings of the English roads, upon their cost, equaled 7.86 per cent; those of the United States very nearly 25 per cent. The English roads, however, have a great advantage over our own in operating expenses, their net earnings, as a rule, fully equaling one-half of the gross receipts. In this country the *net* cannot be estimated at over 30 per cent. of the receipts. The following statement presents in detail the various items entering into the cost of operating the railways of the two countries—the railroads of the State of New-York being taken as representing those of our own:

*Items of cost per train, mileage of running trains upon the railroads of New-York and Great Britain for 1867:*

| | New-York. Cents. | Gt. Britain. Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance of way, including iron | 49.50 | 12.70 |
| Repairs of engines and materials | 17.35 | 6.45 |
| Repairs of cars | 21.18 | 6.74 |
| Wages of engineers and firemen | 8.36 | 3.00 |
| Fuel | 21.60 | 3.42 |
| Local taxes | 5.50 | 2.20 |
| All other charges | 42.62 | 26.86 |
| Total | 166.00 | 61.37 |

The preceding statement shows that the cost per mile of operating the railroads of the State of New-York to be two and a half times greater than that of operating the railways of Great Britain. The earnings of our roads, however, per mile run are nearly twice greater—the average earnings of the former being $1 25 per mile; of the latter about $2 30 per mile. The most startling difference in the items of cost is in the matter of fuel; the cost of the same in this country being 21.60 per mile, in England 3.42 per mile. Coke is almost exclusively used upon English roads, upon our own wood or *raw* coal; the former is a very expensive fuel, while the latter is very destructive to the engine. We excel all nations in the art of construction and in securing the largest revenue for a given service, but not in the economy of working. Our inferiority in this respect is, however, largely due to cost of material, which, for the more important articles, is twice greater in this country than in Europe.

The rapid development of our railways, and that of their tonnage traffic, has a greatly increased interest and importance when considered in reference to our national debt. We have seen that the value of the tonnage transported over these works in 1867 equaled $10,472,250,000. The annual increase in value of such tonnage since 1858 has been $737,548,750. The increase in the next decade will be vastly greater. Within such a period the tonnage of the existing roads will be more than doubled. In the mean time there will be added at least 25,000 miles to our present mileage. In 1880 the population of the United States will equal 50,000,000. Its railroad mileage will equal 70,000 miles. At the estimate of only 2,000 tons to the mile their aggregate tonnage will equal 140,000,000 tons, having a value of more than $20,000,000,000 while our population is increasing at the rate of 1,200,000 annually. Their productive capacity, from the improvements that are being made in all the mechanic arts, and from the new facilities for transportation which are everywhere being created, is increasing in a three-fold greater ratio. If, therefore, the burdens of to-day are tolerable, their weight will be lessened day by day, and must soon cease to be oppressive. At no former period has the nation ever made strides at all comparable with these it is now making in reclaiming from nature vast tracts of territory in its stately march across a continent, or in the prosecution of gigantic enterprises, having for their object the development of the almost illimitable wealth that lies hid in our soil. The completion of the Pacific Railroad has not only opened to us a vast interior, but it is to be the highway for the whole world. Our present strength, which is adequate to any emergency, is being increased beyond all precedent. All there is wanting, consequently, to a triumphant issue out of all our difficulties is a wise and competent administration of our affairs.

### The Peace Jubilee.

The "official programme" for the "Great National Peace Jubilee" at Boston, during the third week of June, bursts upon us, despite its advertising *avant-courriers* and preliminary procession of beheralding bravuras, with dazzling splendor. Regarded askance, at first, by the sober and solid men of Boston, sneeringly slighted as merely another advertising dodge of the artful but illustrious Gilmore, its artistic excellence, patriotic purpose, popular favor, and mercantile advantages, so combined, at length, to disarm hostile criticism, that from being a sort of "monster concert," undertaken by the Jullien of Boston as a matter of private and pecuniary speculation, it has come to be regarded as a grand emblematic welcome of peace, and has swelled to the proportions of a national fest or "jubilee." It is patronized by the President, superintended by Mayor Shurtleff and the Boston City Government, upheld by the subscriptions of merchants and musicians—in short, it is a discounted success.

We have called the originator of this festival the Jullien of America; and both his announcements and arrangements justify the title—he himself, with a charming Jullienistic admixture of modesty and assertion, simply describes himself thus: "Projector, Mr. P. S. Gilmore." But his magnificent appointments, his superb choruses, his mighty orchestras, his anvils, his drums, bands, bells and batteries, dwarf Jullien's grandest conceptions, throw all memory of Jullien's immaculate kids and broad expanse of spotless shirt-bosom into deep eclipse, and make this Ossa of orchestral leaders but a wart.

Everything is grandiose in this festival. The building itself is "an immense coliseum" capable of holding 50,000 persons. The expense of preparation is announced to have been, and really *has* been, "extraordinary." The "oratorio chorus" comprises no less than 800 choice—we had almost said "voices," in our enthusiasm, but check ourselves in season to put it the way the programme does,—"800 vocal organizations." The grand orchestra is of 1,000 musicians, picked from the best bands and musical societies in the country. Indeed, everything is done in round numbers. The very anvils for the "Anvil Chorus" are 100 strong, and 100 stout fellows are hired to hammer them; and the 100 anvil-players are chosen, by a stroke of genius Jullien himself might envy, from the Boston fire-laddies. And while the anvils clang, a thousand musicians chime in with full force of wind and string, a battery of artillery roars for the base, a chime of great bells softens the crash of the guns, and the chorus of 800 voices rises harmonious over all.

So, too, when the jubilee opens with Luther's majestic "Ein' Feste Burg," the largest organ attainable, accompanies. If it be a "select orchestra" that performs the overture to "Tannhaüser," yet this "select" body is 600 strong. No voice but Parepa-Rosa's could be thought of in such an auditorium for the *soprano*, none but Phillipps' for the *contralto*; but, when the former sings the "Ave Maria" from Gounod, "the introductory violin obligato, usually rendered by *one* performer," is played by 200. So, in the overture to "Fra Diavolo," 50 trumpeters essay the "trumpet solo" part; in that to "Stradella," a reed band of 500 performs. When the "Star Spangled Banner" is given, all the terrific business of the Anvil Chorus is again done; and when "My Country 'tis of Thee" is sung, everything goes off at once—chorus, orchestra, organ, bands, every drummer beating, every bell ringing, every musician blowing, the infantry all firing, and the "cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music."

All this goes on for five days, with a performance each day whereof these are but faint indications. The very bass drum is eight feet in diameter, and it is *said* that the O'Baldwin, the illustrious prize fighter, has consented to serve at the drum-sticks, and, though by instinct a man of war, to join in the cry, "let us have peace"—he will probably make it a point of professional pride to burst the skins, or, at all events, to give them "what Paddy gave the drum." We cannot doubt, in fine, that this will prove indeed "a feast of sublime and inspiring harmony," as per advertisement; nor, on the other hand, can we doubt that, when the fifth day closes, and all has been said and sung, that the audience will breathe, even more fervently than at the beginning, "let us have peace."

### Revenue Reform in the West.

An Ohio Republican writes to the *Evening Post* that the mass of the party in that State, without being free traders, are in favor of the revenue reform which Mr. Wells in his various reports has shown to be desirable and feasible.

> "The people in this part of Ohio are Wells men. That is the short of it. We see that the protectionist system is all wrong and injurious; we see it more clearly every day. And we see that Mr. Wells, the Revenue Commissioner, is right. He does not propose to abolish duties on imports; but he does propose to increase the free list, as I understand him; to lower many exorbitant duties; and to lay a tariff that has revenue and not protection for its main object. And we believe in that; and as the short way of expressing ourselves, we say 'on a piece with Wells.'"

And the *Evening Post*, free-trader though it be, hereupon remarks:

> "We suspect that this is true in other States besides Ohio. Absolute free trade, however desirable, is not, as we have often said, now practicable; but it is practicable, and necessary, to make such a thorough reform of the present Tariff laws as will, without much diminishing the revenue, relieve industry from the hardships under which it languishes, by making its raw materials free."

The Boston League derived much of its strength from a frank acknowledgment of this fact, but other free traders, in their desire to be logically consistent, either disregard it or vainly imagine that by mere argument they may impair its force. Now, it is well to be consistent. But a fatal mistake is committed when devotion to an abstract principle leads advocates of reform to overlook the circumstances which render the application of the free-trade principle, as such, practically impossible.

The monopolists understand the position perfectly. They are above all things anxious that any discussion relating to the tariff shall be narrowed down to the single point, protection or free trade. With the issue thus defined they know that the habits and condition of the country confer upon them great advantages. The industrial interests that are more or less benefited by protection are sufficiently ramified to secure a certain organized resistance among the people to any direct proposition in favor of free trade. The financial necessities of the Government are another and not less potent element of opposition. Nothing is easier, then, than for the monopolists to conceal their profits and purposes, under a pretended regard for the Treasury and its credit, as well as for industry and its prosperity. The ultra free trader helps their game when he insists upon making war on special legislation from the stand-point of his cherished theory. They compliment him, of course, as a fine, straight-forward fellow, just as the *Tribune*, the other day, complimented Mr. Hodgskin, because the issue he presses upon the public is that from which the supporters of the present tariff system have least to dread.

The tariff is vulnerable not because it is protectionist as distinguished from free trade, but because under the pretence of protecting, it oppresses industry by the imposition of heavy duties on raw materials, and builds up a few rich and powerful interests at the expense of the Treasury as well as of the public. Mr. Wells has demonstrated the costliness of monopoly to the people, and its very nature makes it odious. He has shown that a reform is practicable which, by simplifying the tariff, shall reduce the cost of collection and at the same time increase its productiveness. The changes he suggests are changes that would benefit industry by lightening its burdens, and promote the fiscal advantages which must precede any great relief to the tax-payer. The country understands this to be the aim and scope of revenue reform; and the enemies of monopoly will err grievously if they attempt to carry on the contest on any other platform.

### MINOR TOPICS.

If the Police authorities are at a loss what to do in the case of the deserted old lady, Mrs. Seaman, let them refer to the Revised Statutes, (5th ed.,) vol ii., p. 836, title 1, part 1, chap. xx., sec. 1, &c., where they will find the law by which children are compelled to support impotent or decrepid parents.

New attractions are constantly being added to the Central Park. The first concert of the season was given on Saturday last; and a large assembly of people of all classes freely enjoyed the music, the sunshine, and all the natural and artificial beauties of the Mall. To-morrow there will be added to the pleasures already associated with the Park a new convenience which will undoubtedly attract thousands of visitors every day in the week. Under the auspices of the Commissioner, the "Central Park Carriage Service" will be initiated. We are informed by our reporters that the vehicles are new and elegant; the drivers, who are to be uniformed, will be on duty from morning till night, and the fare is fixed at twenty-five cents. We have for years urged the establishment of a service of this kind; and we are glad that the public will at last have the opportunity of enjoying it.

There never was a period when our public men—Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet officers, and public functionaries of all sorts—were as vigorously "interviewed" as at this time. The country papers have copied the practice that was originally adopted by some of our City papers, of sending correspondents around to visit prominent politicians, to ask their views about public questions or about each other, and then printing their remarks. We must suppose some of these tattling correspondents to be great blockheads; for, though there are few of our politicians from whom we can expect much in the way of knowledge or intellectual display, there are some whom we can hardly believe capable of talking such nonsense as is attributed to them by these "interviewers." We advise every self-respecting public functionary, after he has submitted to being "interviewed," to demand of his "interviewer" the privilege of reading his account of the affair before its publication. If they do not always improve the sense, they will quite surely, in some instances at least, plane down the impertinent personalities. This remark applies not only to the recent interviewings of Sumner and Butler, but to those of other "great orators," "great statesmen," and "great soldiers."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher yesterday preached against the schemes of Church union, whether planned by Pope, Protestant or Pagan, taking the novel ground that the strength of the Christian religion lies in the number of the existing denominations. He hopes to see the sects increase in number rather than combine, and prefers to have the Gospel preached by wicked men rather than not have it preached at all. He did not claim originality for these novel ideas but showed that they were in consonance with those of that astute lawyer, Saint Paul.

The papers of the far West—we refer to the trans-Missouri region—report a very extensive movement of population thitherward this season from the Eastern States. Enterprising men are establishing settlements in hundreds of available localities on the Great Plains, and the towns established in past years are growing with great rapidity. A few years ago, it seemed as though centuries must elapse before there was any noticeable growth of population beyond the fringes of the Missouri; but things there move quicker than thought.

The Californians are waking to the fact that there is to be a conflict between gold and greenbacks for the supremacy in that State; that it has hitherto been protected to a great degree by non-intercourse; but that now, with railroad communication open, the travel and the trade of the East will be likely to bring with them the currency of the East. The question is discussed by the Sacramento *Union*, and some apprehension is expressed of the confusion and inconvenience that are likely to result. The *Union* makes a suggestion similar to one we threw out a year ago, while discussing the ways and means of resumption. After referring to the state of things in California, and remarking that it is now the duty of the Government to furnish a stable currency in a way that will not derange business, the *Union* says:

> "Neither contraction nor wholesale retirement of the greenbacks being judicious, the only way open seems to be the offer of an optional demand note currency gradually substituted for the other. The Government itself should set the example; because such a currency ought to be national, and the effect of a Government initiative would be great; and, further, because only in this way can the Treasury thoroughly mobilize its gold surplus. If, for instance, it would substitute demand notes for the $25,000,000 of gold certificates of deposit, that would make a good beginning. Let it issue such notes to banks or to private depositors to any extent whatever, and thus, without cost or risk to itself, supply a redeemable currency which could be carried from Maine to California without expense. * * The Government, however, can do much more than take the passive attitude we have described. It can give active circulation to a sound currency by receiving it for Customs and disbursing it for interest at par, and by agreeing to receive and disburse it in currency transactions at market rates."

Two editors of City papers are threatening each other with personal exposures. It would be better not to expose yourselves, gentlemen!

An "interviewer" who visited Senator Sumner at his house, says that there exists a "marked divergence" between the Senator and the President on the question of Minister Motley's instructions, and the course that ought to be taken on the *Alabama* question. This account differs from the one previously published, which was to the effect that President Grant had humbly perused the great speech three times over, and perfectly agreed in all respects with the oration and the orator. It is possible that the latest "divergent" account is most nearly correct.

Four or five months ago it was rumored in Havana that General Caballero de Roda was to be appointed Captain-General of Cuba; but his appointment was not gazetted until Saturday at Madrid. When his name was first mentioned for the place, it was looked on as an ill omen for the Cuban cause; for de Roda is an extremist, who will scruple at no cruel or desperate measures to crush out the insurrection. We do not see, however, that his appointment can greatly change the present order of things in this respect. No civilized policy could be more desperate than that of the existing Spanish authorities in Cuba, who burn, destroy, execute and slaughter with savage wantonness.

In the current number of the *Nation* there are quite a number of those small blisters which it is in the habit of applying to the persons of political charlatans. Thus, in referring to the "excruciating castigation" inflicted upon Chief Justice Chase by Judge Underwood, of Virginia, it says:

> "Underwood clearly ought to be Chief Justice himself, and we have little doubt that were Ben. Wade President, he would be. With Wade in the White House, Train in the War Department, Sprague in the Treasury, Butler in the State Department and Underwood as sole Judge of the Supreme Court, the howls and execrations of humiliated and terrified foreign tyrants would rend the skies."

In referring to the war prospect at this time, it says:

> "There is no sign of war that we know of anywhere but in London; and there it will probably be confined to the "Household Troops" on one side and the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* on the other. The latter is evidently bent on battle, and is determined not to be taken alive, and his whoops and shrieks come over the ocean on every blast that blows."

In referring to the threatening letters which Mr. Sumner alleges he has received from "English bullies," it says:

> "Nobody knows who writes them, and a public man might horrify the world by the publication of a letter threatening to cut off his head and boil him down for glue, which was written after all by a schoolboy or a sot or a lunatic. 'Bullies' rarely write anonymous letters; the authors are usually timorous sneaks, who would not hurt a fly unless they could take him unawares. We warrant that the Police will hold Mr. Sumner harmless against all the 'bullies' on the globe for a mere trifle. His greatest danger at present, we take it, is from poison. We have our own reasons for believing that, should his foreign enemies decide on making a victim of him for his late address, they will try and get access to his soup."

The *Nation*, however, has quite enough solemnity to escape the charge of being a humorous paper.

**Singular Affair.**—Colonel Walter Harrison was yesterday shot in the thigh while conversing with two other gentlemen on Eighth-street, a few steps from Main, by some unknown person. He was not aware of it till some person, attracted by the report, informed him that the ball had entered his clothing. The sound of the pistol appeared to be in the pocket, but Colonel Harrison stated that he had no pistol on his person. Truly a very singular affair. We are glad to learn that the wound, though painful, is by no means serious.—*Richmond Whig, May 28.*

## EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool May 20, and Queenstown May 21, reached this port yesterday, bringing two days later news than was at hand by the *Main*. The purser of the *City of Paris* will accept our thanks for English papers.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Peace Society was held in London May 18, Mr. HENRY PEASE in the chair. The report of the Committee, read by Mr. H. RICHARD, M. P., made reference to the negotiations on the *Alabama* question, a hope was expressed that there would be enough of reason and Christianity among the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to prevent the two nations from going to war. A speaker from the United States was of opinion that a too bellicose interpretation had been put upon Mr. SUMNER's speech in this country. Rev. NEWMAN HALL, however, differed from this view. He had received a letter from an eminent American clergyman, declaring that unless England offers a satisfactory settlement, "*they must expect the thunder of Armstrong guns and the rattle of Minie balls.*"

The *Patrie* of May 20 states that a few days previous, one of the political wards of the Sainte Pélagie jail were the scene of most violent proceedings. "The prisoners gave utterance to seditious cries, insults, threats, and exclamations of 'Death to the Emperor and Empress!' Cries of '*Vive la guillotine!*' were also heard. Most offensive language was addressed to the authorities, and it was vociferated that 'in three days the Prefect of Police will come to the Hotel de Ville to seek pardon from us, and we will treat him then as he deserves.'" The intervention of the prison officers and of the superintendent was ineffectual to restore order. On the next day a Commissary of Police held an inquiry, which resulted in the transfer of several of the parties implicated in the disturbance to the Mazas prison.

"The French authorities," says the *Gaulois*, "have just seized near the Spanish frontier a convoy of 1,500 muskets, which were being sent from Belgium to the Spanish Socialists. The curious part of this incident is that the arms were purchased with money procured in an indirect manner from ISABELLA II."

A document, drawn up by the Prussian Minister of Finance, to demonstrate the necessity for imposing Federal taxes, has been distributed among the members of the North German Parliament. It shows that last year the Prussion deficit amounted to 9,863,434 thalers, and that it will be equally impossible to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure on the budget of 1869 and 1870, unless the now indispensable Federal taxation is sanctioned. To the projected taxes already known is added one upon railway tickets. The total amount of the revenue to be derived from the proposed taxes is estimated at 11,268,000 thalers, of which the Prussian portion would be 9,541,780. This revenue would about give the required equilibrium.

The Paris *Patrie* states, upon the authority of a letter from Berlin, that Prussia, counting upon the continued increase of the maritime commerce of the Northern Confederation, is seeking to obtain from the Dutch Government a cession of the Banda Islands, now occupied by Holland, and which form part of the Molucca Archipelago. These islands, it is reported, have been explored by a Prussian corvette attached to the squadron stationed in those seas for the protection of German interests. If the negotiations should be successful, a credit will be asked from the Federal Parliament for the purpose of forming in the Banda Islands an important maritime establishment.

The Sydney *Morning Herald* announces the death of Mr. G. R. MORTON, son of the dramatist GEORGE MORTON, the author of "All that Glitters is not Gold," grandson of the author of "Speed the Plough," and nephew of MADISON MORTON. The deceased gentleman was connected with the Press of New South Wales, and had been editor of the Sidney *Punch*. He died of consumption.

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### The Case of the Mayor of Cork—The State of Ireland—Proceedings in Parliament—Vagrancy and Pauperism—A Confederate Law Suit.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, May 15, 1869.

Exit Mayor of Cork. O'SULLIVAN has gone under. After the mass meetings of the ten thousands of enthusiastic and ever patriotic but disloyal Corkonians; after eloquent speeches and leading articles, and long debates in both Houses of Parliament; after the Government had expended two or three thousand pounds in counsel and witness fees, bringing twenty or more witnesses to London, and the heroic O'SULLIVAN and his friends had come over to appear at the Bar of the House, and defend himself, he decided, after consultation with Mr. MAGUIRE and the O'DONOHUES, to resign his post of Mayor and save the Government the trouble of passing the bill, and the greater trouble of proving the case against him. The House was crowded, expectation at its height, when the resignation fell, not like a bomb-shell, but like a wet blanket. The irrepressible Irishmen were indignant; but it had been *arranged*; and Mr. GLADSTONE was glad to get out of it. It turns out that the only man who could have proved the spoken words was not forthcoming. It was late, as I said, and the whisky was strong and abundant. Only one reporter was in a condition to take down the words. He read them off, as well as he could, to the others. They appeared in the *Examiner*; but the editor of the *Herald*, smelling the poteen about them, questioned the reporter as to the Mayor's *compos mentis*, or the reporter's own, and, on consideration, consigned the report to the waste-paper basket. So that trouble is over.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

In the Lord's discussions on Ireland, Earl DERBY brought out an ominous fact. He has large estates there, is a good landlord, and his rents are paid with great punctuality; but he says his tenants have lately taken up the idea, in consequence of the speeches of BRIGHT, GLADSTONE, &c., that they are to pay no rent after 1870. After that near date the land is to be their own, and hence the determination of tenants now holding land to keep possession. War is declared against evictions. Notices are posted up warning landlords and agents that no more landlord oppression will be submitted to as long as a single ounce of lead will settle the question. The Tory Lordt and Irish landowners complain bitterly that the Government is not doing its duty. But Ireland and the Irish people may come to be of more importance than the interests of a few landlords, and Mr. BRIGHT's project of buying them out may have to be adopted. The nation paid twenty millions sterling to buy out the West India planters. Parliament may well vote three times as much for an emancipated Ireland —if it could get loyalty into the bargain.

After all, the state of Ireland is not so bad as it has been; and the optionism of THE O'DONOGHUE has some foundation. Six murders in six months are shocking, no doubt; but in 1837 there were thirty-one murders and homicides in the same period. In Tipperary at the March Assizes this year there was one charge of murder; in March, 1837, there were forty-four.

Parliament, which has been overwhelmed for a month past with petitions for the Permission bill, turned round and defeated it by a vote of more than two to one, on the ground that "Britons never will be slaves,"—except just a little, now and then, to gin and beer. A majority of two-thirds of the rate payers in a parish may not be a majority of the population; besides, in this country, minorities still have a few rights, among which are those of eating and drinking. The Home Secretary, sensible Mr. BRUCE, was sure that the passage of the bill would lead to riots. If two-thirds of a population of 100,000 people, say, were to vote to shut up all the liquor shops, was it likely that 33,000 Englishmen would submit to the deprivation? And, if the principle of the bill were carried out, Parliament would be required to prohibit not only the sale, but the importation and manufacture of intoxicating drinks. Of course the right to make includes the right to sell. The bill is opposed to every principle of liberal, or free-trade legislation. It would be a precedent for the control of the majority over many other matters—the inauguration of a despotism, which might do good, no doubt, but which is very repugnant to English ideas, and could not be carried out without violent contests. Even if the bill could be enforced outwardly, it would be evaded by a general system of demoralizing conspiracy and smuggling. Knowing the country, I have no doubt that such a law would increase the consumption of liquors. It is a benevolent dream; but the House of Commons thinks it a practical impossibility.

VAGRANCY AND PAUPERISM.

Both Houses have also discussed vagrancy and pauperism at length. Some years ago it was estimated that in London alone there were 50,000 beggars; if so, there must now be 75,000, collecting, in the aggregate, several millions sterling a year. The paupers, on an area of 78,000 acres, number 145,000, and cost £1,300,000 a year. But many who get out-door parish relief, also beg from societies and individuals. The real cost of the London poor, the money expended unearned, in various ways, may count up to £10,000,000. For the past five years there has been a steady increase. Vagabondism and ruffianism have also made steady progress, not only in London, but in the Provinces. The Recorder of Manchester charged the Grand Jury, the other day, that "in sobriety and general obedience to the law, Lancashire was going backward." A London paper says:

> "If any one wants to see ruffianism in its most revolting state, let them take a journey to St. James' Palace at 11 o'clock, when the band plays. Here they will find an army of low-looking thieves and vagabonds—hale, strong-looking men and hearty youths—who follow up the band, shouting and cursing, and bonneting one another. In no other capital of Europe would such things be permitted. The band over, these fellows lie about St. James' Park, on the grass, and on the benches, and round about the ornamental water. Where do they come from? Why do they not work? Why are they not looked after? Why are these loafers tolerated by the Police?"

The careless givers of alms are implored to hold their hands. They are told that

> "They are encouraging lies and a race of liars. In proportion to the three-penny and six-penny pieces which they fling broadcast, they multiply the spawn of beggars and imposters. Where there is so lavish an outpouring of money there will be an equally large body of ravening loafers. As they increase, so will the alms also. The tribute and the plunderers will react on each other. Both will be so much taken away from industrial labor and profits. The alms will be withdrawn from the great capital fund of the country; their receivers from the great body of the laboring population. That which should have set in motion the ingenuity, skill and industry of thousands will be absorbed in pampering a tribe of greedy, lazy and unproductive drones—professional beggars, who get their bed in one ward and their supper in another; their dinner at one kitchen one day, and at another the next day; clothes and money from one society, money and victuals from another; and again money from the heedless pedestrian in the public streets. And who is the better for all this? The recipients? They become more squalid, more degraded, more shameless than ever. The parishes? They have the same number of importunate paupers, and of silent, uncomplaining poor, as ever."

Some sing, roar, bawl; some din and deafen with discordant instruments; some spout or whine out the made-up stories of their misfortunes; the more hardened reprobates take to street praying and preaching, and singing revival hymns to music-hall songs—shouting "Come to God!" while the profane crowd of loafers and pickpockets joins the chorus with the more familiar "Tommy Dodd."

The *Times* gives a curious instance of the progress of beggary and public demoralization, in the fact that "half the people even in this wealthy and thriving metropolis" get their medical attendance and medicines for nothing. Every hospital and dispensary has its crowds of out-patients, who get examined, prescribed for, and dosed at the public expense. I know a woman who dresses well, lives in a handsome house at the West End, boasts of her aristocratic acquaintances, and always has £20 by her to lend, who yet, from the mere force of custom, goes to the dispensary to save paying doctors' bills, and takes the drafts furnished gratis, instead of beer. I have no doubt there are thousands of such cases—in fact there must be, if half the population as the *Times* asserts, gets physicked gratis.

A CONFEDERATE LAW SUIT.

While the discussion of international grievances is going on in the newspapers, there has come up in the Courts another of those Confederate law suits, the United States this time *versus* a tailor, knight of the shears, Sir PETER TAIT, who is said to have received a large quantity of cloth from the pretended so-called Confederate Government, to make up into soldiers' clothing. Peace came before the clothes could be made, and now the United States brings suit for the value of the cloth, as the lawful successor and heir of said pretended and so-called Confederate Government. Whereupon the defendant prays the Court to allow him to play a game of twenty questions with the United States, who must tell all about the formation of the Federal Government, the rights of States, the fact of secession, and admit that there was a war, a blockade, and a Confederate Government; otherwise, of course, there can be no inheritance. The counsel for the United States said they relied upon the Queen's proclamation—but the Court would not allow them to play fast and loose with that document. The United States could not plead it for one purpose and deny it for another. The Court ruled that, though all the twenty questions need not be put, enough might be to show that there was a *de facto* Confederate Government, how long it existed and when it came to an end, and as to the authority of its agents. The *Times* holds that if the United States recovers in this action for tailors' cloth and cabbage, it must be defeated in its somewhat larger claims against the British nation. If America stands by Mr. SUMNER and the *Alabama* claims, she may as well submit to a nonsuit about Confederate uniforms and rotting gunboats.

It is rather a pity that the repudiation of Mr. SUMNER by distinguished Americans in England, as a mere crotchet of the self and Sumner-admiring, God-fearing, money-loving and England-hating New-Englanders, has somewhat detracted from the interest of English criticism on his speech. The *Saturday* gets almost in earnest over his "fluent acrimony," his bitterness and injustice, and his spirit of revenge. From beginning to end, the speech is "thoroughly consistent in injustice," but this is not a peculiarity of sublime Bostonians. "In controversies with England, Americans regard fact and logic with impartial contempt." The easiest way to settle the whole matter would be to leave Mr. SUMNER's Boston coterie and the Saturday Reviewers to fight it out among them. MONADNOCK.

## SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

### Effect on the English Press of American Sentiment in Regard to It.

*From the London Times, May 19.*

The latest phase of the *Alabama* controversy is now presented to our view. The Americans, after rejecting a treaty concluded by their own representative, and comprising at least as many concessions as Englishmen could be induced to make, have resolved on proposing nothing in return. So far as they are concerned, the question will be left open for future occasions, but, in case we should be uneasy under this suspense, the conditions are indicated on which it may be possible to treat. *Mr. Sumner's speech, shorn of its extravagance, must be taken as the basis of the new convention.* On that ground the Americans will meet us, but on no other; and if we desire such a conference, the overtures must proceed from ourselves. That is the feeling on which the case must now be presumed to stand, and, to a certain extent, the position may be regarded as unobjectionable. If the only proposals to be expected from Mr. MOTLEY were such as Mr. SUMNER's speech suggests, it is certainly better he should make none at all, *since the refusal with which he would inevitably meet might not be conducive to the results we are all bound to desire.* So far his instructions have been judiciously framed, but whether the alternative of simple suspense will prove equally politic is a question which remains to be solved.

*From the Daily Telegraph, May 19.*

The recent news from America seems to confirm the justice of the original opinion, that the immediate importance of Senator SUMNER's speech had been somewhat over-estimated in this country. It is now more than ever clear *that neither the speaker nor his audience interpreted the remarkable utterance in the sense of a distinct declaration of hostility*; and, though we see no reason to modify our view regarding the injustice and extravagance of his solemn indictment against England, we note with satisfaction that the Americans appear to agree with us in considering it rather as an expression of public opinion than as an official exposition of national policy. At the same time, the United States have no right to complain if sufficient allowance be not made for *the haphazard character which habitually distinguishes the conduct of public affairs in their vast territory.* We are in the habit of dealing with Goverments whose deliberative assemblies do not repudiate the acts of their Executive; whose public men do not express opinions, with regard to foreign nations, which they have no idea of carrying into effect; whose Ministers, when they speak at all, speak in the name of the people whom they are authorized to represent. In the case of any other country than America, the only logical deduction from the proceedings which took place immediately before the adjournment of Congress would have been, that a rupture of diplomatic relations, if not an absolute outbreak of hostilities with England possible, if not imminent. It is a strong measure—a measure unprecedented even in America itself—for the Legislature to reject, by an almost unanimous vote, a treaty confirmed by the Government of its own country, on the plea that the compact afforded no adequate reparation for the injuries which it was intended to redress. It is an untoward occurrence when one of the chief spokesmen of the dominant party in the State declares, that the demands of justice cannot be sastsfied unless concessions be made by the other party to the dispute, which have already been pronounced inadmissible. And the sense of uneasiness might well be increased when it is understood that the new Envoy that will be sent shares the views and carries the instructions of the party and the speaker who have taken their stand on that which, in American political phraseology, might be termed "a war platform." According to all intelligence from Washington, Mr. MOTLEY owed his nomination by the President, as well as his confirmation by the Senate, to Mr. SUMNER's efforts in his behalf; and General GRANT, if he has pronounced no official approval on Mr. SUMNER's exposition of the case of America versus England, has taken no opportunity of expressing his dissent. If, therefore, the American Government had determined to present to England the alternative of war, or of concessions tantamount to a capitulation, *it appeared intelligible enough that it should have encouraged such an exposition of real or alleged grievances as that to which Mr. Sumner gave his high authority.*

*From the Morning Post, May 20.*

But with respect to the very remarkable speech made by Mr. SUMNER, the disclaimer on the part of the American Press of the adoption of his sentiments is *unequivocally reassuring.* Mr. SUMNER is certainly not a member of Mr. GRANT's Cabinet; but he is a stateman of considerable position in the United States, and since, independently of being a Senator, he is the Chairman of the Committee appointed to deal with "Foreign Affairs," it may not unfairly be inferred that he speaks with authority, and under a grave sense of responsibility, when he deals with subjects pertaining to that particular department. Coupling, then, the rejection of the *Alabama* Convention by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate with the entirely novel complexion given by Mr. SUMNER to the claims with which that Convention dealt, we might well be excused for suspecting that the rejection was, in effect, prompted by the desire of the Senate to place the demands of the American Government on the basis suggested by Mr. SUMNER. We are now assured that we were entirely mistaken, and it is needless to say that *we accept that assurance with unfeigned satisfaction.* Mr. SUMNER, it appears, was not only giving expression to opinions exclusively his own, but opinions which do not recommend themselves to the great bulk of his fellow-citizens. The Government not only do not indorse them, but they had resolved, even before the speech was made, *to desist for some time from any further attempt to settle the pending claims by negotiation.* Congress has been adjourned until December, and until it meets it will be impossible for the Senate either to ratify or to reject any treaty which the Minister of the United States at this Court might conclude. Mr. MOTLEY accordingly comes here with no instructions on the subject of these much-disputed claims, it being the intention of the President to *await the further development of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic in reference to this important question.*

## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

### Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$184,459 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall May 22, reached this port yesterday. We print below her

TREASURE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan, Sherman & Co. | $36,445 | S. L. Isaacs & Asch | 750 |
| E. Kelly & Co. | 71,000 | Ribon & Munoz | 864 |
| F. Probst & Co. | 50,400 | Order | 25,000 |
| Total | | | $184,459 |

### United States of Colombia—No Senatorial Reconsideration of the Amendment of the Cushing Canal Treaty—Popularity of Mosquera—Movements of United States Vessels.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PANAMA, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

Our dates from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, are to the 1st of April. The Senate had refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the Cushing Canal treaty. The President had sent a message to Congress, asking it to pass a law defining the basis on which a canal treaty might be made. A Committee to confer with the President on the subject was appointed. The privilege given to AMBROSE W. THOMPSON in 1855 to make a railroad through the district of Bocas del Toro to Costa Rica, has been annulled.

A meeting of 3,000 persons, Conservatives and Liberals, was held in Bagota on Sunday, April 18, at which General MOSQUERA, now in exile in Peru, was nominated for President of the Republic. Congress was discussing an amnesty law in his favor. General MOSQUERA had published a manifesto in Lima. In it he says he shall have no vengeance to satisfy on his return to his country.

Colonel CANTY, who was here sometime since to get men to work on the Honduras Railroad for $15 per month, and who then found no takers, had met with like ill-success in Nicaragua.

Dr. LONG, the new Consul for Panama, took possession of the Consulate on the 17th inst.

A sack belonging to Mr. HENRY SCHUBER, and containing $2,000 in American gold, was stolen from that gentleman's carriage a few days since. He had left it on the seat.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived at Panama from San Francisco this morning. In Aspinwall the *Gettysburg* was waiting to be relieved.

### South American Countries—Abuses in the Chilian Electoral Colleges—The Yellow Fever Abating in Peru.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PANAMA, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 3d, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th inst. The news is of but little interest.

CHILE.

In Congress they are still discussing the abuses in the electoral colleges. A resolution has been introduced into Congres, inquiring what attitude the Government intended to take in the Cuban question.

The great agricultural exhibition was to be opened on the 5th inst.

The Arancanian Indian war makes but little successful progress.

Another of the new British line of steamers, to run from Valparaiso through the Straits to Southampton, has reached Valparaiso. She is called the *Magallanes*, of 3,000 tons and 600 horse power.

Some "sinister rumors in regard to the safety of General McMAHON, United States Minister to Paraguay," were afloat at Valparaiso, but no confidence was placed in them.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

PERU.

In the south of Peru, at Tacna, Iquique and other places, the yellow fever had abated, and there was not much of it reported in Lima and Callao.

The scare about the Bolivian invasion was over, there being no truth in the news that the President of Bolivia had crossed the Peruvian frontier with 12,000 men.

The loading of guano at Guanape is going on. A commission had reported, of course, that this guano is but little inferior to that of the Chinchas. Nobody believes the report, however.

There is no news from Ecuador, except that yellow fever is raging in Guayquil.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Special Entertainments this Evening.

A few of the entertainments at local places of amusement to-night call for a brief reference. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, we see, is to benefit by the representation at Booth's Theatre; "The Lady of Lyons" will be enacted, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, representing *Pauline*, will then make her first appearance before a metropolitan audience. Mlle. TOSTEE is to coöperate in a farewell performance at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, one act from "La Grande Duchesse," one from "La Belle Hélene" and one from "Barbe Bleue" will be sung. At the Theatre Français, "La Vie Parisienne" will be rendered for the last time, as "Chilperic" is to be brought out in superb style on the morrow. The Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers are to appear at the Olympic for the first time in this country. At the music halls two excellent concerts appeal strongly to the *dilettante*. At Steinway's the third madrigal concert will take place. The programme is a most interesting one, and the names and number of its interpreters guarantee that it will be admirably interpreted. At Irving Hall the annual complimentary concert to Signor M. MARZOCCHI will be given.

OPERA BOUFFE IN BROOKLYN.

Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC and all the artistes of the Fifth-avenue Theatre tenant the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening. They will appear in OFFENBACH's "La Périchole," the composer's freshest and most innocent work.

### Personal Encounter at Niblo's Theatre—Card from Mr. Alexander Henderson.

A personal encounter between Mr. GEO. H. BUTLER, dramatic critic of *Wilkes' Sprit of the Times*, and Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, manager of the burlesque troupe now performing at Niblo's, occurred on Saturday evening at the theatre with which Mr. HENDERSON is identified. In compliance with Mr. HENDERSON's request we publish the following version of the affair, furnished by himself:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Last evening I was brutally and severely injured at Niblo's Garden; assaulted by one GEORGE BUTLER, who is, as I learn, the theatrical critic of the *Spirit of the Times*. The outrage was committed upon me under the following circumstances: The curtain had fallen upon the evening performance, and I was about going upon the stage, when I heard my name called. I turned and saw Mr. BUTLER, who said to me, "Mr. HENDERSON, I wish to see you; will you walk this way with me?" I replied, "Yes." He then said, "I have something to say to you in the presence of witnesses." I walked with him a considerable distance from the position where he first spoke to me, when he called to some one whose name, as I now remember, was "COONBY," and at the same time asked, "are you there?" After an affirmative response had been given by his friends, BUTLER immediately commenced using most filthy language toward me, and at the same time struck me a heavy blow upon my forehead. I was knocked against the back of the seats, and while attempting to recover myself, my assailant continued to use the same abusive and insulting language, and informed me that he was the writer of the article in the *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and that he had money enough to defend any action for libel, &c., &c. While he was thus talking, Mr. PALMER came up and stood near us. Not expecting that another assault upon me would be attempted, no demonstration was made in my favor, but, without any notice, I was again attacked by BUTLER, and most severely injured and stunned by his blows. Mr. PALMER immediately placed himself between us, when my assailant drew a pistol and threatened to shoot any person who would interfere. I know nothing further of what transpired at that time. I have thought proper to set forth the foregoing facts, in order that I may exhibit to the public the character of the attacks which have been instituted in certain quarters against me. In order that I might relieve myself from the false and scandalous articles which have lately been published in the *Spirit of the Times*, and against the theatrical troupe with which I am associated, I have given directions to my attorney to institute legal proceedings forthwith. Until judgment is obtained between us, I can do no more, without rendering myself as open to censure as those of whom I complain. I am informed by my professional adviser that an action at law cannot be determined in several months at the very least, and, in the meantime, I respectfully ask that the public will suspend their judgment upon the assertions made hereafter against me, or against my troupe, in any paper with which BUTLER may be connected, and await the issue of my action.

In regard to Mr. BUTLER, I shall instantly proceed to take such legal steps as the character of the assault will justify. Obediently yours,

ALEX. HENDERSON.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1869.

### Senator Sumner's Opinion of his Speech on Our English Relations.

*From the Portland (Me.) Press.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24, 1869.

One of the most delightful places to spend an hour in, if its busy master can spare that amount of time to you, is the handsome residence of CHARLES SUMNER—the statesman who, in his supreme devotion to his country's service, has won the honor of thorough hatred from the most atrocious oligarchy and the most selfish nation the modern world has seen.

We will go up stairs. In a brief space we are in Mr. SUMNER's study—a long, tolerably broad room, with three clear, bright windows letting in the light. It is hung, as are the rooms below, with pictures, crowded with books and the study tables, &c., are littered with papers, pamphlets, letters, &c. The Senator is at his own desk at the upper end of the room.

The conversation turned, the day on which I was last at the house I have briefly described, on the Senator's speech, more especially on its startling effect in Great Britain. Its non-publication by the Press there has, perhaps, been the most obviously unfair and annoying thing about it. The Senator hardly expected such a storm, and is more than ever convinced by it that the hostility he ascribes to the governing classes in Great Britain was not at all too strongly stated. Of JOHN BRIGHT's falling in with the tide he spoke regretfully, though recognizing clearly that politically the great Englishman had "arrived at the limits of his possibilities." "After all, JOHN BRIGHT has become only a British Cabinet Minister, and with all the grandeur of his character there is a very large residuum of John Bull in him. With COBDEN," continued the Senator, "there was not enough of this to hurt. He was continental—nay, more, cosmopolitan—in his character, which can hardly be said of Mr. BRIGHT."

Alluding to the criticisms made on his international law *dicta* and quotations of authorities, on which subjects he has often been charged with dogmatizing, Mr. SUMNER alluded to the fact, probably forgotten by most persons, that he was immediately after his admission to the Bar selected, through Judge STORY's advice, as the lecturer before the Cambridge Law School. For two years he devoted himself to international law, and being then in the prime of his young manhood, worked exceedingly hard at his subject, reading with omniverous appetite everything relating to his great theme. Men who obtain a thorough knowledge of a subject at that age are not apt to forget it in however slight a degree, and a very little trouble enables them in after life to keep "posted." So it is no wonder, with this early training, that he should be so thoroughly acquainted with his subject as to appear even to dogmatize.

There is another fact which lends force to the Senator's severe criticism of England's treachery to her traditional and anti-slavery sentiments. It is this. His first visit to the Old World was in 1828, and he spent at that time a considerable period in England, where he was especially noticed by the leading lawyers and jurists, LANSDOWNE, BROUGHAM, DENMAN, PIGOTT and the other great Judges and counselors of the period. At that date England was in the full blaze of her glorious self-gratulation over West India emancipation, and the successful workings of the Middle Class Reform act. It was a period of transition, during which mutual admiration had full sway. CARLYLE and RUSKIN had not so far brutalized the English brain as to have made it possible for a Governor EYRE to live unpunished, nay, even *fêted* and honored. The Plutocracy had not quite got control. Hence Mr. SUMNER's warmth in writing of English treason. Probably there comes a memory of that period to sting with new force English animosity to the critic.

But I must close. It is said that there exists a marked divergence between the Senator and the President on the question of Minister MOTLEY's instructions. The Senator, it is affirmed, desired that they should be full and definite, while the President was contented with general directions, leaving events to shape themselves. Mr. SUMNER would have America formally announce her willingness to reopen negotiations on the new basis, while the President is content to wait until Great Britain notifies us of her desire to renew them. Mr. SUMNER wants to get the vexatious *Alabama* matter out of the way at once; the President cares more just now for the reorganization of the Treasury and the faithful collection of the revenue. After that is well under way, which will probably be within a year, he will be ready to attend to the *Alabama* and our other outstanding accounts, if Great Britain has not in the meanwhile forestalled him by initiative action. SPECTATOR.

### General Butler's Opinion on the Alabama Question—An "Interview" With Him.

*From the Boston Post, (Dem.)*

BOSTON, Friday, May 28, 1869.

I paid a visit to General BUTLER at Lowell, yesterday, and, to use the language of this anniversary week, I had a "protracted meeting" with him. We began, after talking of "minor matters," to discuss the present condition of

THE ALABAMA CONTROVERSY.

And this, among other things, is what General BUTLER said of it:

"There are two points which have not been sufficiently considered in the controversy about the *Alabama* claims, in regard to the *status* of the question, as far as effected by the too great haste that England was in to give belligerent rights to the South. One is the preamble to Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation, which recites in substance that, whereas, the Confederates are about arming privateers and issuing letters of marque against our commerce; that therefore this proclamation of blockade is issued to shut up their ports and render it impossible for them to do mischief. This would seem to allow to the Confederates belligerent rights on the ocean, because otherwise the proclamation against them should have been against them as pirates. But we are still more seriously compromised in this question by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Moran against the Equitable Insurance Company, which was a suit brought to recover a policy of insuranne which assured against lawful capture but not against piratical capture. The vessel for the taking of which this suit was brought was on the Mississippi River, and a party of Confederates boarded it and captured it, alleging it to be a prize of war to the Confederate States. The insurance company resisted the payment of the loss on the ground that this was not lawful, because the Confederates had no belligerent rights on the water. The assured set up the plea that the proclamation of a blockade gave the Confederates belligerent rights, and General CUSHING argued that the blockade was a pacific blockade, and recognized no such rights in the Confederates—taking precisely the ground that Mr. SUMNER does in his speech as to the effect of the blockade in that regard."

"How did the Court decide?" I inquired.

THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST SUMNER'S THEORY.

"The Court held that the Confederates had such belligerent rights as to make this a lawful capture, which, of course, could not be, unless the Confederates had belligerent rights on the ocean—thus overruling General CUSHING's argument."

"What was the date of this capture—before or after the Queen's proclamation?"

"It was on the 5th of May, 1861, if I recollect right," he said; "eleven days before the proclamation of the British Queen, so that we are concluded upon this question as far as the decision of the Supreme Court is concerned—on the question of belligerency on the ocean—a fact that the English lawyers will not be slow to take advantage of if we put our case solely upon the question whether England was in too great haste."

OUR RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

"How soon were belligerent rights recognized by our Government on the land?"

"The first exchange," said General BUTLER, "was made on the 10th day of June, at Fortress Monroe. That exchange recognized them as belligerents on the land."

"Didn't SEWARD practically recognize them as belligerents before that?" I asked.

"SEWARD," he answered, "had recognized them as belligerents only by the proclamation of blockade, and afterward, when some of them were seized as pirates for captures made on the high seas and were to be tried, the cases were stayed by order of the Government."

"When was this, General?"

"About the time of the Queen's proclamation."

"——told me that Chief Justice CHASE said that we could not stand five minutes before any Court in Europe on the legal positions of SUMNER's speech. What do you think about it?"

"Of course that must be so, because we are estopped from pushing the argument by the judgment of our Supreme Court."

GENERAL BUTLER'S POSITION.

"What is your position, then?" I inquired.

"I insist still," said the General, "that the safer proposition to put our case upon is that the whole action of England was part of her policy, and in consequence of her desire to break down this Government."

"By England you mean the English Government? The people, except the ruling classes, were surely friendly enough?"

"I mean the Government, of course. England had two theories—one was to establish a Northern Confederacy to curb us in the North, and to establish a Southern Confederacy which could curb us in the South, and thus to control the trade of the Continent."

"Was it not true," I ask, "that at one period of the war France proposed to England to recognize the Southern Confederacy? And don't you remember the statement that, at that time, Russia had declared her willingness to do so if England could be induced to join?"

"I don't understand," replied Mr. BUTLER, "that Russia ever consented to have anything to do with it. Spain was, but not Russia. Russia and Turkey were the two Governments—and they were the only two—that we have had no trouble about."

THE ACTION OF FRANCE.

"How do you account for the fact that France, which was in earnest in her desire to have the Confederacy recognized, has been allowed to escape denunciation, when England, which refused to follow her advice, has been so universally anathemized?"

"For the same reason," said BUTLER, "that although a man might intend to murder, if he never did the act itself, you could neither punish nor hold him liable for damages; you could do nothing but bind him over to keep the peace. The difference was that England did the acts—France taking great care to allow nothing to be done on her part or on her behalf which would involve her in any controversy with this country. Perhaps her reason was that until she could get the support of England, being complicated in the affairs of Mexico, she was altogether too vulnerable."

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

I handed the General an article from the New-York *Evening Post*, which ironically discoursed on BUTLER's financial theory of a war with England, as it had been reported by Washington correspondents. I asked what he had really said about the effect of a war with England.

He replied: "I have said, in private conversations, not that there would be any commercial benefit in a war with England, but that if a war broke out the result would be beneficial to this country."

"How?" I inquired.

"We have imported $121,000,000 from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, this year, and exported only $60,000,000,—our bonds not only going out to pay for the balance from these imports, but the gold with which the debt is paid is also borrowed on our bonds at eighty cents on the dollar. England buys substantially nothing of us in comparison with what she sends to us. Now, I only propose to treat her, as a nation, as one individual treats an unkind neighbor who has injured him. He simply says, I shall have nothing to do with you, either socially or in the way of business; and that, irrespective of the question as to whether his neighbor had the legal right to injure him, or did something illegally for which suit should be brought. Most prudent persons prefer to refuse all intercourse. Now, I think the United States should treat England in the same way. That was what we did in 1808."

HOW IT MIGHT PAY.

"With what result?"

"With a good result to the country," said Mr. BUTLER; "for it was the very beginning of the establishment of our manufactures. Up to that time we had substantially none. True, a war came on because of the claim of the right of search and the imprisonment of our sailors. And I should think that the writer in the *Evening Post*, of which you speak, was simply reëchoing one of the Federalist tirades against JEFFERSON for what they were pleased to term JIM MADISON's blockade."

"What have you to say about declaring war against England?"

"Nothing," answered the General. "There is no occasion to declare war against England. I simply said: Non-intercourse, but that, in case of war, what we shall save in importation and mak bye capture would be quite equivalent to the expense of what would be substantially naval warfare."

HOW BUTLER WOULD ARGUE AGAINST ENGLAND.

"Still, General, you have not quite clearly stated how you would argue the case against England. It isn't quite enough to say that it was part of her policy to break up this Government. What is your theory in full?"

"Well, then," responded the General, "I should show that, in violation of every principle of international law on which she had ever acted as to the proper treatment of rebels; in defiance of her long and well-established theories about slavery which she had not only proclaimed but practically carried out; and in the face of a treaty which she had with us to extinguish the slave trade, she hastened to recognize a Confederacy whose corner-stone was slavery—whose existence as a nation could only be maintained by the prosperity of slavery and the reopening of the slave trade—objects and designs which were openly avowed by the South—and all this *for the sole purpose of destroying our Government and ruining or crippling a dangerous rival.* If we should put our claims for damages on this ground, then the alacrity of England in recognizing the Confederacy need only be considered *as evidence of her interest.* On this ground, we should not need to discuss whether she was technically right or technically wrong in acknowledging the belligerency, or whether the blockade was a justification of that recognition or not. If she took advantage of technical law to injure a friendly Power and to do unfriendly acts for the purpose of destroying that friendly Power and destroying her commerce, it is just as much an injury that requires reparation as though the same acts, with the same intent, had been done without such technical legal justification. All questions of disputed law arising under the laws of nations, where there is no final arbiter but the sword, might, it would seem, be well laid aside. May we not well say that she had left us a legacy of slavery which, being interwoven in the industrial pursuits of almost one-half of our country, became, for the time at least, of necessity, a part of our institutions, while in her Empire it was only an incident of her colonial wealth? She then set us the example of emancipation, which she could easily do without danger to her Government. She taught us that slavery was wrong and emancipation and freedom only right. After our Government had fully accepted these views to such an extent that a large portion of our people, becoming fearful for what they considered their Constitutional rights, and that what they held as their most valuable property would be destroyed under our Government, rebelled to save it and instituted war, at once, at the earliest possible moment, she led the way to sustain them in that rebellion, and aided to set up that slavery which she had declared to be our national sin. What motive could there be for her to do this, except the desire to destroy our Government at all hazards? Then the fitting out of the *Alabama*—allowing her to escape and giving her shelter—and permitting the *Shenandoah* to go out, become not incidents of her sympathy with rebellion, but her own act in pursuance of her designs to destroy our commerce and cripple our power. From this point of view *these acts are not incidents of her recognition of the Confederates, but they are the means which she adopted to crush our Government.*

"WE CAN AFFORD TO WAIT."

"Now, as to the remedy. We need not go to war. We can afford to wait. England took her chance to cripple us when we were in trouble. We can wait till some fitting opportunity enables us to repay her in kind. We can easily find means, whenever she gets into a war, to sweep her commerce from the ocean and substitute our own in its place. We can afford to wait."

ANNEXATION AND RECIPROCITY.

"Among these 'captures,'" I interposed, "which you spoke of in case of a war with England, do you include the Dominion of Canada and the maritime Provinces?"

"Of course," said the General, "they would be captured at once, but whether they would be profitable things to keep would depend on circumstances. We should certainly save the expense of keeping up a line of custom-houses, which, along a frontier with their indentions, is 6,000 miles in length."

"Do you think," I asked, "as you may have a chance to know at Washington, that there is any general feeling in the Provinces for annexation?"

"Among the people, Yes," rejoined Mr. BUTLER; "among the gentlemen who desire the honors of knighthood and patents of nobility at Ottawa, No."

"What are the chances of renewing the Reciprocity Treaty?" I asked.

"None whatever, I trust," he said, in his most decided tones.

"Why?"

"Because, in the first place, I don't propose that this country shall give to Canada all the advantages of marriage till the rites are performed."

"That, certainly, is a legitimate objection!"

"Again," said the General, "in the last reciprocity we were not fairly treated by Canada. There was no provision in it that they should not raise their duties, and as soon as they had bound us fairly, they commenced raising the duties on our manufactures and giving preference to the English, which went almost to exclude ours, while we were taking her wheat, cattle and lumber to the great disadvantage of the agricultural and lumber interests of the country. True, we did get coal somewhat cheaper in Nova Scotia; but as that is only a dollar and a quarter per ton duty, it is hardly worth while to injure so many interests as we should do for the simple matter of coal. The great matter to be gained by this country from the annexation of the Provinces is the facilities it could give us for building wooden ships and vessels; but that is day by day growing less, because the day of wooden ships is passing away. Even the best yachts are now being made from iron."

"There is nothing that the Provinces desire so much," I said, "both in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, I know, as a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty."

Mr. BUTLER added, "The necessity of reciprocity for Canada is fully appreciated in England, and to force us to it, I understand, they have refused to allow Prince Edward Island to make any reciprocal laws with this country on the subject of duties unless the same shall be accorded to all the rest of the Provinces; thus, for the first time, interfering with the taxation of the Colonies since the date of the Revolution."

"What is likely to be done at Washington about the trade with the Provinces?" I asked.

"Everything," he said, "will go on as it is, except, possibly, an attempt to get the free navigation of the St. Lawrence."

## THE TURF.

### The Union Course Spring Trotting Meeting.

Following in close succession with the Prospect Park meeting, comes the Union Course, Long Island, Spring trotting meeting, which commences to-morrow, and continues over four days. The spirited proprietor, Mr. SHAW, offers the large amount of $6,650 to be trotted for at this meeting, and his liberality and enterprise has been nobly responded to by the owners of fast trotting horses; all the seven purses have been filled well and numerously, and with first-class horses. In the first race to-morrow, which is for a purse of $500, mile heats, in harness, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes, there are eighteen entries; and for the $800 purse for 2:34 horses, there are eleven entries. On Wednesday, the greatest race ever witnessed on Long Island will take place, being for the purse of $2,500, for which seven of the fastest trotters on the American turf are entered. These are *Lady Thorn, American Girl, Lucy, Bashaw, Jr., Goldsmith Maid, George Wilkes* and *Myron Perry*. This race is certain to be a most interesting one, for there is an eager curiosity among sporting men to witness the third meeting between *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl*, now that the latter is in the hands of a horseman capable of properly training and driving her. On the third day there is a purse of $500 for 2:50 horses, with fourteen entries; and one of $750 for 2:40 horses, with eight entries. On the fourth and last day, there is a chance for 2:45 horses for a purse of $600, for which eight horses have entered; and the final race is for a purse of $1,000, for which four horses—*Cora, Little Fred, Belle of Brooklyn* and *Western New-York*, have entered. Each day's trotting will be highly interesting, and the proprietor of the course has made excellent arrangements for the transit of visitors from the City, for particulars of which we refer to our advertising columns.

### The Fowler-Bull Case.

The decision of Judge PECKHAM, of the Supreme Court, in the case of N. H. FOWLER against WILLIAM H. BULL, was incorrectly reported in Saturday's issue of the TIMES. The jury, by direction of Judge PECKHAM, found a verdict in favor of Mr. FOWLER, deciding that WILLIAM H. BULL is guilty of usurping and intruding into and unlawfully holding and exercising the office of Justice of the District Court for the Eighth Judicial District in the City of New-York, and that NATHANIEL H. FOWLER, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid, is rightfully entitled to the said office of Justice of the District Court for the Eighth Judicial District in the City of New-York, and to all the rights, franchises, salary and emoluments thereof, and has been so entitled since the first day of January, 1867, and is so entitled to said office for and during the term of six years, commencing on the first day of January, 1867, and ending on the last day of December, 1872, subject to the opinion of the General Term on a case and exceptions to be made.

### Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported unsafe to Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, since last Monday:

Buildings situated Nos. 121 and 123 Front-street, owned by the Lowry estate; rear wall of extension bulged and cracked.

Store and tenement situated No. 622 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, owned by JAMES KELLEY; sidewalk fronting on Thirty-fourth-street bulged.

Factory situated No. 43 Walker-street, owned by GEORGE S. SCHERMERHORN; front wall cracked.

The following buildings, situated Nos. 94, 95, 96, 105, 99, 109, 110, 111, 111½ and 93 Charlton-street, have all been reported as having unsafe chimneys.

Tenement-house situated No. 311 Madison-street, owned by JAMES COHEN; unsafe foundation and stoop.

### Another Fourth Ward Affray.

About 12 o'clock last night BENJAMIN PRINCE, who is 21 years of age, and resides at No. 341 Water-street, was in Roosevelt-street in a bellicose frame of mind, and when opposite No. 10, succeeded in coming in conflict with MICHAEL O'CONNOR, a resident of No. 6, in the same street. The contest was short, and ended with O'CONNOR receiving a severe stab in the head with a knife, and in PRINCE being arrested by Officer DORSAY, of the Fourth Precinct, and being locked up in the Oak-street Station-house, whither O'CONNOR was also taken and his wound dressed. Mrs. O'CONNOR had also been assaulted by the young ruffian while endeavoring to protect her husband, and escaped with serious injury. The assailant will be arraigned this morning before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court.

### Destructive Fire in Water-street.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the boiler-room of the linseed oil-works of W. H. BOYER, No. 452 Water-street, and owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building, the flames spread with great rapidity, and were not got under control until they had reached every part of the premises, and practically destroyed the building and its contents. The loss on stock is about $10,000, and on machinery about the same amount, and on the building $5,000. The fire spread to the upper part of No. 454, doing considerable damage to furniture of families occupying the upper floors, and by water to the stock of LESLIE BELDEN, brassfounder, who occupies the lower floors, but the entire damage in this case will not exceed $1,000.

### The German Cabinet-Makers.

These men, who only a few days since formed an organization with a view of making themselves free from their present wretched condition, held a second meeting at the Bowery Garden yesterday, when about one hundred members were enrolled. The men represent that they earn only from $7 to $8 per week by fourteen hours' labor per day, and they propose to make an advance as soon as they are fully organized, so that they may be enabled to earn $3 per day. Their work consists of what is called piece work. A permanent organization was effected by the election of permanent officers, with Mr. WM. OBER as President.

### A Presumed Burglar Captured.

Last evening Officer WOOD, of the First Precinct, came on JOHN KEHON at the moment when he was tampering with the lock of the bonded warehouse No. 45 Beaver-street. On being arrested he said he had only the one key with which he was trying the lock of the warehouse, but on being searched at the Station-house his pockets were found burdened with six keys and two patent spring padlocks. It was, therefore, presumed that he had burglarious intents, and was, therefore, locked up to await a hearing before a Magistrate.

**Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.**

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air-cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No 42 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

**Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.**

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

CHROMOS SEEM to be the order of the day in the picture line, and if you want something really fine and interesting get one of the new pictures called "Making the Kite," published by GARDNER COGSWELL, No. 48 Opera House, Chicago.—*Advertisement.*

**Hagan's Magnolia Balm.**

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

**A. Raymond & Co.**
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

The extraordinary efforts that have and are now being made to suppress the publication of "The Dead Letter," together with the rumors that the plates, presses and manuscripts have been taken possession of by those who are interested in the suppression, compel us to once more announce that no bribe, no threat, no injunction, and no fear of arrest and imprisonment, or the vengeance of wealthy and powerful friends, will prevent us from publishing the story of "The Dead Letter" in the ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD, precisely as it was originally written, and upon the day named, June 2.

WESTERN WORLD COMPANY.
—*Advertisement.*

**Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,**
$15 to $25.
GEORGE WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

**Colgate & Co.'s**
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 53 John-st.

**Gorham Manufacturing Company,**
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
STERLING SILVER WARE
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

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FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

**A Dead Shot for Bedbugs! Sleep! Sleep!**
Sold at No. 8 College-place and by all druggists.

**A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.**
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

## MARRIED.

BAUDOUINE—FRENCH.—On Wednesday, May 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., ABRAM BAUDOUINE to MATILDA, daughter of Richard French, Esq., all of this City.

CONNOLLY—OXNARD.—At Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday, May 29, by Right Rev. M. Domenec, D. D., Colonel J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, son of Hon. R. B. Connolly, of this City, to Miss ADRIENNE N., daughter of Ed. Oxnard, Esq., of Pittsburg, Penn.

SPRAGUE—DWIGHT.—At Coxsackie, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 26, by Rev. A. F. Munn, WM. M. SPRAGUE, M. D., of Poplar Ridge, N. Y., to CLARA, daughter of S. A. Dwight.

## DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday, May 29, Mrs. MARGARET ARMSTRONG, widow of George Armstrong, in the 93d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and friends of her sons-in-law, James Gregory and John Sutton, and her son David, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of James Gregory, No. 379 Lexington-av.

BOLTON.—At Westchester, on Saturday, May 29, JAMES BOLTON, aged 89 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 3, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence at Bronxdale, Westchester.

COGHILL.—In San Francisco, on Monday, May 24, WILLIAM NEWTON COGHILL, aged 43 years and 14 days.

EVANS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 28, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, EMMA SCRIVEN, eldest surviving daughter of Rev. Charles and the late Martha Evans, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in Stamford, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. B. Hoyt, on Monday, May 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GAYNOR.—On Friday, May 28, THOMAS H. GAYNOR, Esq., for many years a respected merchant of this City, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the 7th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, (near 3d-av.,) on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

HAWN.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, May 30, of consumption, JAMES W. HAWN, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner of South 7th and Erie sts., at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HUTCHEON.—On Sunday morning, May 30, WILLIAM HUTCHEON, Jr., in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. and A. M., and members of the Brooklyn and New-York Caledonian Clubs are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, June 2, at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 180 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—On Sunday, May 30, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK HOWARD, youngest son of E. C. and Fannie Jackson, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 439 West 22d-st., on Monday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NUTTMAN.—At Elizabeth, on Thursday, May 27, 1869, Mr. JAMES G. NUTTMAN, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, May 31, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Friday, May 28, Mrs. MARY RUSSELL, aged 54 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry and Joseph, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 31, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, 120th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

WEAVER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 28, JAMES E. WEAVER, of the firm of Weaver & Sterry, New-York.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Martin Kalbfleisch, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, June 1, at 4½ o'clock, at the residence of his father, James Weaver, No. 122 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO LET, FURNISHED.**
THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Accommodations for 800 to 1,000 guests. Apply to F. E. VANDYKE, No. 62 Broadway.

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WORDS OF CHEER FOR YOUNG men who, having fallen victims to SOCIAL EVILS, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS!**
THE OPERA BOUFFE,
Containing the piano and vocal gems of Offenbach's Operas. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.
WREATH OF GEMS.
A collection of the best and most popular songs of the day, with piano accompaniment. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.
NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION.
Containing the music to be performed at the Boston Peace Jubilee. Price, 50c.
DITSON & CO., Music Publisher,
No. 711 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday closed the lightest week of the season. The sales were all small and unimportant, yet they were very well attended, and the prices brought generally satisfactory. One or two sales advertised were not made, but this was perhaps as much the fault of the owner as any one else. It generally happens that after a great excitement there is a short rest—a period when everything is perfectly quiet and dull, and such a lull has existed in the real estate market for some days past. A week or two ago it was very brisk; country sales were held almost every day, sometimes two and three the same day; everybody was anxious to buy; everything in a state of hubbub and confusion, and the people were allowed scarcely time to think. The days were passed in racing from one sale to another, and the nights in figuring up, making comparisons and laying out plans for the following day. The trains and boats were crowded with eager excursionists, and the auctioneers, tired, hoarse and busy as bees in a tar-bucket, were anxious for a brief respite. A breathing-spell was necessary, and they have had it. Time was needed to prepare other sales; for, although everything looks easy and pleasant on a sales-day, days of hard labor are necessary to perfect the arrangements which make an enjoyable one; and while making daily sales, the auctioneers and their assistants are so engaged closing up each day's business that it is impossible for them to attend to anything else. For these reasons last week was a very dull one to the public. The auctioneers, though, were as busy as ever, and during these days have made their arrangements for a number of important sales, which will be held each week during the coming month. The experience gained by the sales already made will prove of value to them, and the suggestions made in the TIMES of the 24th inst. will, we are assured, be acted upon. Every care will be taken to prevent improper persons from attending, nor will any hesitancy be shown in putting them off the cars or ground, if any should intrude. No efforts will be spared to make the guests comfortable, and many pleasant trips may be anticipated by all respectable persons who desire to attend and buy.

The following were the sales for the week:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York improved property | $49,275 |
| New-York unimproved property | 29,400 |
| New-York leased property | 5,300 |
| Brooklyn improved property | 8,450 |
| Brooklyn unimproved property | 12,475 |
| Country unimproved property | 55,175 |
| Total for the week | $160,075 |

The sales for the previous week were:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York improved property | $84,500 |
| New-York unimproved property | 30,100 |
| New-York leased property | 8,700 |
| Country improved property | 59,550 |
| Country unimproved property | 150,330 |
| Total for the week ending May 22 | $333,180 |
| Total for the week ending May 8 | $444,410 |
| Total for the week ending May 15 | 664,974 |
| Total for the week ending May 22 | 333,180 |
| Total for the week ending May 29 | 160,075 |
| Total for the month of January | 2,393,731 |
| Total for the month of February | 9,175,985 |
| Total for the month of March | 14,047,214 |
| Total for the month of April | 7,285,826 |
| Grand total | $34 505,395 |

To-day, on the premises, the Riverside Land Improvement Company have a sale of valuable lots at Riverside, in the Third Ward of the City of Paterson, N. J. They are beautifully located on the bend of the Passaic River, in the midst of a thriving population, on the line of the Erie Railway, of a horse railroad leading directly through the city, and the terminus of the New-Jersey Western Railroad. The terms are very liberal. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two or three years, at the buyer's option. A lunch will be served before the sale. A special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 11:30 A. M. Free tickets may be had on application to S. A. MCGREGOR, No. 195 Chambers-street, A. WARREN, No. 9 Broad-street, or LEWIS E. WOOD, Jersey City.

Messrs. ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., a first-class two and a half story frame French-roof residence, with two lots of ground, situate on Magnolia-avenue, Bergen Heights. The property commands a view of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, Staten Island and the surroundings, and is only a few minutes' walk from the horse cars to Jersey City, Hoboken and Pavonia Ferries.

To-morrow, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. MALLORY and BLACKWELL will sell the country seat of the late JAMES BOORMAN, at Hyde Park, known as Bellefield. It is a very fine property, and delightfully located, comprises one hundred and thirty acres, running from the Albany Turnpike to the Hudson River; 600 yards of water front; water fifty feet deep, affording a fine anchorage for a yacht. Two beautiful lakes and fine trout-brooks adorn the grounds, and a fall of water, fifteen feet, near the main barns, gives sufficient power for moderate mechanical purposes. On the property is a fine mansion-house, 95x45; also a farm-house, stone cottage-house, large barn, carriage-house, stable, green-house, &c. The road is built in the best manner; the grounds are ornamented with shrubbery, flowers, fine lawns, &c. It is, in fact, a very desirable residence for a gentleman of wealth and refinement.

The same day, on the premises, Mr. ROE H. SMITH will, by order of the executrix, sell the cottage and grounds, 50x200 feet, the late residence of SAMUEL BROWN, deceased, situate on Vernon-avenue, at Ravenswood, Queens County, Long Island. The grounds are nicely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, and contain fruit trees of various kinds.

The same day, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will, by order of the executors of the late Mr. GEO. C. TIEMAN, sell the four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 67 Chatham, southeast corner of Chambers-street.

On Wednesday, Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER have a grand country sale of 150 villa plots at Avenel, N. J. The property is one hour from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and 1½ miles from Rahway. It is on very high ground, ascending gradually and regularly from the railroad until at the centre it is as high as the church steeples at Rahway, thus securing perfect drainage. On the land there is a fine gravel bed, in sufficient quantity to macadamize all the roads, and there are several never-failing springs of fine, cool spring water. It is but one mile from salt water, and commands a view of Staten Island, the Orange Mountains, &c., &c. The property has been carefully surveyed and mapped, and is divided into villa plots 50x150; the streets will be 60 feet wide, except Rahway-avenue, leading from Rahway to Woodbridge, which will be 100 feet in width. A new and commodious depot is to be built on the grounds, and other important improvements will be made in the neighborhood. There is just now a great demand for building lots in New-Jersey, and these, from their nearness to and easy and frequent communication with New-York, are particularly desirable. There is one other feature worthy of attention, and which commends itself to persons of moderate means, who are looking for country homes. The Avenel Association, who sell the property, are determined to build up a thriving and first-class village; they desire to offer special inducements to purchasers who intend to build at once; they guarantee that ten per cent. of the proceeds of this sale, and of all their sales, shall be applied to building a new station, and generally improving the property. This will save the purchasers some otherwise pretty heavy expenses. A similar plan was tried at Menlo Park with marked success. The Association laid out and graded the streets, set out trees, &c., at its own expense, thereby steadily enhancing the value of the lots, without causing one dollar of expense to the owners. All about this property new buildings are going up and improvements being made; it is well located, about midway between Rahway and Woodbridge, is on the line of a good railroad, surrounded only by first-class places, free from all nuisances, clear of rocks, gullies, &c., &c., and in excellent condition for building purposes. The sale is without limit every lot put up will be positively sold. Lunch will be served on the grounds on the arrival of the guests. On the day of sale a special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt street at 11:15, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth and Rahway. Railroad passes, maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-street, or at the offices of the Association, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4, and No. 61 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Mr. O. H. PIERSON, a jovial, well-informed and energetic gentleman, celebrated particularly for his remarkable war-whoop, will act as auctioneer.

On Thursday the same firm will sell on the grounds 300 full city lots, located at Plainfield, N. J., one hour and ten minutes from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The sale will take place rain or shine. Maps and particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers.

Several sales of City property will be made at the Exchange Salesroom, and, although the week will not be as heavy as many we have had, yet the sales which will be made are first class, and worthy the attention of all who are interested in City and suburban property.

To-day, at the Exchange Salesroom, Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell the three-story attic basement and cellar brick house and lot No. 144 Second-avenue; also the premises Nos. 320, 322 and 324 Broome-street.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW-YORK.** | |
| Rivington-st., n. w. corner of Forsyth-st., 25.1x73.4 | $44,000 |
| Rivington-st., n. s., 251 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., 25.1x73.3½ | 28,000 |
| Thompson-st., e. s., 97.9 2-10 ft. s. of Houston-st., 24.5 3-10x99.6 6-10 | 21,000 |
| 3d-st., s. s., 408.11½ ft. w. of Avenue B, 22.3½x105.9 | 25,500 |
| 17th-st., West, No. 234, 25x84 | 13,500 |
| 49th-st., n. s., 206.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5 | 15,000 |
| 49th-st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of Broadway, 23x25.5 | 11,500 |
| 63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 | 11,700 |
| 68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5 | 5,600 |
| 77th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2 | 5,500 |
| 84th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 3d-av., 33.6⅜x102.2 | 9,500 |
| 86th-st., n. s., lot known as No. 163, 25x100 | 7,500 |
| 119th-st., s. s., 293.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10 | 5,500 |
| 130th-st., n. s., 455 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11 | 25,000 |
| 141st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100 | 4,200 |
| Avenue A, s. w. corner of 72d-st., 102.2x100 | 12,000 |
| 10th-av., w. s., lot known as No. 27, 24.8x100 | 9,500 |
| *Leases Recorded.* | |
| Bowery, No. 300, 3 years, per year | $504 |
| Houston-st., East, No. 74, 5 years, per year | 1,700 |
| Vesey-st., No. 75, 6 years and 11 months, per year | 55,000 |
| 3d-av., No. 420, 5 years | 1,500 |
| **KINGS COUNTY.** | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Balchen-place, s. s., 280 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90 | $6,000 |
| Bergen-st., n. s., 256.6 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 46.7x107.2, Aug., 1863 | 130 |
| Bergen-st., s. s., 256.6 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 46.7x107.2, Aug., 1863 | 900 |
| Broadway and Van Sinderen-av., plot, Vanderveer's property, East New-York, 1,038.8x28.2 | 800 |
| Madison-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Bay-av., 50x82.7x50x82.9 | 550 |
| Pacific-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x100 | 4,100 |
| Palmetto-st., n. s., 200 ft. s. of Central-av., 25x100 | 480 |
| Palmetto-st., s. e. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 25x100 | |
| Sackett-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 27.9x150 | 10,500 |
| Taylor-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lee-av., 91.1x25x82.4x25 | 4,000 |
| Vanderbilt-st., e. s., 125 ft. e. of Short-st., 25x104 | 4,000 |
| Washington-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Oak-st., 25x75 | 3,000 |
| Wilson-st., n. s., 150 e. of Cypress-av., 125x100 | 1,500 |
| South 1st-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of 9th-st., 25x77 | 8,500 |
| North 4th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-st., 50x100 | 2,000 |
| South 5th and 10th sts., n. e. corner, two gore lots, 199x12x207.8x38, B. & S. | 2,500 |
| 19th-st., s. w. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100 | 1,000 |
| 19th-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 50x100 | |
| 37th-st., s. s., 529.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 | 250 |
| Alabama-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Liberty-st., 50x100 | 1,000 |
| Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, s. s., midway between Market and Chestnut sts., 137x50x155x52. (Deed January, 1862) | 1,800 |
| Same property. (Deed Sept., 1865) | 6,000 |
| Grand-av., w. s., 258 ft. n. of Gates-av., 14x100 | 6,500 |
| Kent and Lafayette avs., n. e. cor., 29.2x100 | 1,500 |
| Lee-av. and Lynch-st., n. e. cor., 100.8x100 | 4,800 |
| New-York-av., w. s., 208.8 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 100x26.10x110x26.10 | 1,200 |
| Orient-av., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Partition-st., 50x100 | 1,600 |
| Park and Tompkins avs., n. e. corner, 50x100 | 6,000 |
| Ridgewood-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Bedford-av. extension, 75x1176 | 2,900 |
| Throop-av., w. s., 93.9 ft. n. of Hopkins-st., 31.3x75 | nom. |
| *Leases Recorded.* | |
| Myrtle-av., n. s., 21 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 3 years, per year | $400 |
| South 3d-st., No. 263, 3 years; 2 years at $300, 1 year | 325 |
| **WESTCHESTER COUNTY.** | |
| *Morrisania.* | |
| Gerard-av., w. s., 500 ft. n. e. of James-st., 65x125 | $3,109 |
| *New-Rochelle.* | |
| Leland-av., n. s., adjoining C. A. Barker's, 50x150 | $400 |
| Main-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of Church-st., 57x200 | 13,000 |
| *White Plains.* | |
| Lexington-av. and Charles-st., n. w. cor., 50x150 | $300 |
| *Yonkers.* | |
| Cliff-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Post-av., 107x115 | $1,800 |
| Grinnell-st., w. s., 456 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 50x100 | 2,500 |
| Post-av., s. s., 57 ft. w. of Cliff-av., 57x100 | 1,500 |
| Post-av., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 55x100 | 1,000 |
| **QUEENS COUNTY.** | |
| *Flushing.* | |
| Colden-st., lots Nos. 14, 15, Bowne estate | $200 |
| *Jamaica.* | |
| Myrtle-av., w. s., 910 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 50x100 | $200 |
| South road, s. s., adjoining Nat. Smith's, 10 acres | 29,500 |
| *Newtown.* | |
| Willow-st., w. s., lots Nos. 393, 394, South Williamsburg, 50x100 | $1,700 |
| Lot No. 74, Laurel Hill Map, 25x100 | 325 |
| **NEW-JERSEY.** | |
| *Newark.* | |
| Clinton-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 51x56 | $14,000 |
| Crane-st., s. s., 166 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 66x100 | 800 |
| Ridge-st., w. s., 151 ft. from Mill-st., 46x105 | 1,000 |
| Wheeler's Point road, w. s., indefinite, 57-100 acre | 500 |
| *Belleville.* | |
| John-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 89x120 | $1,925 |
| *Bloomfield.* | |
| Newark and Pompton turnpike, n. s., indefinite, 22-100 acre | $2,500 |
| *Clinton.* | |
| Springfield-av., s. s., indefinite, half acre | $225 |
| *East Orange.* | |
| Halstead-st., w. s., indefinite, 66x222 | $2,160 |
| Indefinite plot, 74-100 acre | 24,835 |
| *Orange.* | |
| North Park-st., 240 ft. from w. s. thereof, 40 ft. front | $480 |
| North Park-st., 200 ft. from w. s. thereof, 40x126 | 480 |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Washington-st., w. s., 51.6 s. of Sussex-st., 25x100 | $17,000 |
| *Bergen.* | |
| Tuers-av., w. s., 19 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 25x100 | $1,000 |
| Plot 100 ft. s. of C. J. Neland's, 20x14 | 100 |
| *Hudson City.* | |
| Newark-av., lot No. 4, Coulter's map, 24x121 | $5,000 |
| Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 4, Hudson Terrace Company, 25x100 | 800 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Bacot's map, No. 6, ½ acre | $2,500 |
| 3 lots on Bergen Neck, No. 6, ½ acre | 3,000 |
| *Weehawken.* | |
| Lots Nos. 5 and 6, Nile's map, block No. 1, 50x100 | $500 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—THE VERY DESIRABLE first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 20 West 32d-st., together with the lot adjoining, on the rear of which is a private stable; the whole property is 50 feet by one-half the block in depth; early possession, with favorable terms, will be given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE**—One of the finest locations for dwelling-houses in the City; the lots are graded and free from rock, and located on corner of 58th-st. and Madison-av., close to the 5th-av. entrance of the Park. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,**
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK,
Consisting of about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, paths and graveled roads, with a great variety of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. A fine large house in complete order, having every modern convenience. A large stable with ample accommodations. Also, a large boat and bathing-house. The property lies on the bank of the East River, and commands a beautiful view of it.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

**A VERY DESIRABLE** COUNTRY SEAT for sale or to let, beautifully located at Sing Sing, on high ground, near the depot, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River; large double two-story and attic mansion, containing sixteen rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath room; elegantly frescoed throughout and in perfect repair; stable, carriage-house, and all the necessary outbuildings, with about six acres of ground finely laid out and shaded with an abundance of choice fruit and ornamental shade trees. The house is thoroughly and well furnished, and the place will be sold as it now stands at $65,000, or will be rented at $3,500 per annum. A photograph of the house may be seen, and full particulars obtained, by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—47 ACRES OF land, and two houses and outbuildings thereon, east side of Westchester County, one hour from City and one mile from depot; one house is an old-fashioned farm-house, in prime condition; the other modern, three stories high, with gas pipes and fixtures, bath-room, stationary wash-trays, range, hot and cold water, large piazza, architecture attractive, painting ornamental, just finished; roads, paths, trees, &c.; garden made; some of the land is level and smooth, and some broken and picturesque; one large and one small stream of water runs through the land. Will be sold or rented all together or in parcels to suit.
S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, on Richmond-av., 50 minutes' from City, with fine view of the water; very pretty house; modern improvements, with 1¾ acres of land beautifully laid out; stable, &c.; complete in all its appointments; will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession; horse cars run from the ferry to the house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—FURNISHED HOUSE AT Montrose Station; finest location in Orange; 11 rooms; all conveniences; good stable; two acres in garden and lawn. For sale, or will be let for the season or year. Apply to W. KING, No. 108 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET AT THE** VILlage of Cranford, N. J., a handsome residence with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Address S. CAHILL, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY** location for a home, only 40 minutes (including ferry) from Chambers or 23d sts., by the Erie Railway, close to the depot at Rutherford Park, N. J., is offered by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE known as Kernwood, situated upon an arm of the sea, called Bass River, 1¾ miles from Salem, and 14½ miles from Boston. It consists of 100 acres of excellent land, laid out in the English style, with park containing fine large oaks more than a century old, elms and other trees.

Two Mansion Houses—One on high land, overlooking a beautiful lawn, which stretches down to the river. It contains hall in the mediæval style, with large stained glass windows, antique chests, lofty open roof, and decorations in keeping with the period; it is 30 by 20 feet, and 20 feet high; two drawing-rooms, library and sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry and large kitchen, chamber with dressing-room and conveniences attached; on the second floor there are six large chambers and three servant chambers. This house has a fine cellar, milk cellar and two furnaces.

The other house is of stone and wood; it has a hall about 25 feet square, with large fireplace, an elaborate and very ample staircase, large drawing-room, dining-room, pantry and kitchen, four large sleeping-rooms, bathing-room, &c., linen closet, four attic rooms, cellar with laundry, furnace, &c.

At the entrance of the place is a porter's lodge built of stone.

There is also a farm-house, dairy, green-house with plants, grapery and laundry, over which are two servants' room, very near the house. All the buildings are of excellent finish and in perfect order.

Near the farm-house there is a large barn, with basement fitted for six or eight cows, and rootcellar; sheds for farm utensils and cattle.

Near the barn is a stone stable with nine stalls, two carriage-rooms, and two harness-rooms, over which are four rooms for the coachman and groom.

There are four never-failing wells of excellent water upon the place; a kitchen garden with fruit trees, strawberry and raspberry beds; also an ice-house for 40 tons of ice.

The flower garden is surrounded by a hedge, with grapery, and is generally laid out in the Italian style; by the river side is a large bathing-house, with dressing-rooms.

This is one of the most elegant residences in New-England, combining both seashore and country. For further particulars inquire of JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, Mass., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

**SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE AT** Lake View Station, City of Paterson, N. J., on the line of the Erie. Valuable property of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company, embracing 800 choice villa sites and six desirable residences, eligibly located on graded avenues, 70 to 120 feet in width; free from mosquitos and chills and fever; accessible by three trains daily, indirectly by seventeen trains to Paterson Station. Small proportion of purchase money cash, balance may remain. Particulars obtained on the premises, or address JAS. CROOKS, Pr., No. 265 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

**ANY PERSON REQUIRING A HOME,** WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF NEW-YORK, AND VERY EASY OF ACCESS, WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR INTEREST TO READ A PAMPHLET SHOWING A PRACTICAL PLAN TO ACQUIRE SUCH A HOME. PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION TO E. R. KELLOGG, EXECUTOR, NO. 3 BROADWAY.

**A SPECULATION.**—SEVENTY LOTS AND two brick houses in Brooklyn, less than one mile distant from Wall-st.; price $80,000; half cash and mortgage, half in Western lands at $5 per acre, or in stocks or merchandise. This is the best investment in real estate in the United States. Inquire of W. H. TRAFTON, No. 85 Broad-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, N. Y., country seat of late Wm. A. Freeborn; one hundred and nine acres; fine house, grapery, green-house and outbuildings. Ready for immediate occupation. Desirable as an elegant and finished place. For particulars apply to JAMES F. FREEBORN, Executor, No. 254 South-st., New-York.

**SUMMIT, N. J.**—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND three acres of land for sale, situated three minutes' walk from New-Providence Station, and one mile from Summit, and opposite a handsome improvement; house has 10 rooms, and is in good order; barn in good condition. $8,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

**$1,000.**—TWO ACRE VILLA PLOTS, improved with fine trees, 20 miles from City, in mountain region of New-Jersey; three minutes from depot; neighborhood select; nuisances restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York, New-Jersey Real Estate Agents.

**FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA**, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

**PELHAM.**—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT stone mansion and 53 acres, directly on the water, with all necessary outbuildings; one of the finest country seats near New-York. For permits and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**AT LUZERNE, N. Y.**—A FURNISHED cottage to let for the Summer; contains six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, piazzas, and commands superb views of water and mountain scenery; two acres in lawn and extending down to the lake shore, and include ice-house, filled, butter-house, &c.; garden and stable finished; also servants and board if required; will be let to first-class parties only for very reasonable rent.

Also, the Dutchess cottage, furnished and found; three rooms; price $150 for the season; board at Wilcox's adjoining. Refer to Mr. WM. H. MOTT, office over the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., or to Mr. J. NELSON TAPPAN, office of KEAN, GILLERY & GERMOND, No. 36 Broad-st., or by letter to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

**TO LET**—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished, a very elegant country-seat, located on the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J. The mansion contains about 20 rooms, in perfect repair, and is supplied with water; fine lawn and garden, embracing about 20 acres, well stocked with a great variety of fruit and shade trees; stable, gate-lodge and ice-house, (filled;) rent $2,500 per annum, to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET,** FURNISHED—Near Riverdale; large house, plenty of room, with elegant surroundings, every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, eight acres of land; also a small cottage on the same place, unfurnished; three rooms on the first floor and three rooms on second. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

**TO LET**—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.**—A four-story English-basement house, fully furnished, situated near 45th-st. and Broadway, will be rented until May next at the reduced rent of $250 per month. Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,126 Post Office.

**TO LET**—AT CATSKILL, RESIDENCE OF the late James Powers, on the banks of the Hudson, with 12 rooms, fully furnished, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, or to ISAAC PRUYN, at Catskill.

**A SECOND FLOOR TO LET**—ALL THE modern improvements; in splendid stone house; finest section in the City; to small family; moderate rent. East 116th-st., fourth house east of 3d-av.

**TO LET**—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**TO LET**—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

**TO LET**—ELEGANT STORES AND LOFTS in Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, 25x100 feet deep; will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

**DESK-ROOM TO LET**—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**HOUSE WANTED**—TO HIRE, A THREE-story and attic or four-story house, between 25th and 47th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Parties having such an one may hear of a good tenant by addressing W., Box No. 2,350 Post-office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.**

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps.
J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, absolute sale by order of the Avenel Association of 150 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., about one hour from New-York by the N. J. R. R. and Transportation Company, 1½ miles from Rahway. These lots are beautifully situated on high ground, immediately at the station, and command most extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The situation is unequaled, being as high as the steeples of the Rahway churches, and within one mile of salt water. The owners of this property guarantee that ten per cent. of the proceeds of this and all sales made by the Association shall be used for the purpose of building a new station and in generally improving the property. Every plot put up will be positively sold without limit. A special train from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11¼ A. M. on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the Avenel Association, 197 Broadway, and 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and at the office of the auctioneers, 26 Pine-st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. H. HINDLE, SANDFORD & BOICE,
AUCTIONEERS.

# LARGE AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

# BUILDING LOTS,

AT

**RIVERSIDE,**

IN THE THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF

**PATERSON, N. J.,**

**ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869,**

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

The Riverside Land Improvement Company will offer for sale the most beautiful building lots in that growing city upon the above day, situated on the bend of the Passaic River, in the midst of a thriving population on the line of the Erie Railway; the line of a horse railroad leading directly through the city, and the terminus of the New-Jersey Western Railroad.

The terms will be most liberal to purchasers; seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one, two, or three years, at buyer's option.

A special train, via Erie Railway, will leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M., on day of sale.

Excursion tickets, free of charge, will be provided on application to S. A. MCGREGOR, No. 195 Chambers-st., to ARCHIBALD WARREN, No. 9 Broad-st., New-York City, or LEWIS E. WOOD, Jersey City.

Refreshments furnished on the ground.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CORNELIUS VAN WINKLE, President.
G. A. HOBART, Secretary.

AARON QUINBY, Auctioneer.

**ORANGE, N. J.**

At auction, THURSDAY, June 3, 1869, 2 P. M., AARON QUINBY, Auctioneer, the very desirable property corner Scotland-st. and Tremont-av.; house, 11 rooms, green-house and conservatory, barn, &c.; 1¾ acres land, on the hill overlooking Orange Valley, and giving the finest view of Orange Mountain. This property, either for residence or as an investment, will bear close inspection.

It is midway the Valley and Montrose Stations, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, not five minutes' walk from either station, near the Valley Church; fine gardens all ready for the Summer; 75 dwarf pear trees, 50 grapevines, blackberry, raspberry, strawberry beds in full and luxurious bearing; fine lawn, flowering shrubs and beds of rare flowers in profusion. In short, a place where any one can live very pleasantly and reasonably cheap.

Trains for Orange Valley, 11¼ A. M., 1 o'clock P. M.
A. BALDWIN.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

**BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,**
No. 55 Liberty-st.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

**BELLEFIELD,**
the country seat of the late
JAMES BOORMAN,
AT
**HYDE PARK.**

The mansion, a large frame house, with a frontage including wings of 95 feet, 45 feet deep, contains some 25 rooms, has just been painted and put in perfect order. Farm house of 8 rooms; stone cottage of 5 rooms; on the river bank, elegantly finished in black walnut; two other cottages with 3 or 4 rooms. Large barn, carriage-house, stable, green-house, roseary, grapery, ice-house, &c.

The grounds comprise one hundred and thirty acres, running from the Albany Turnpike to the Hudson River; 600 yards of water front; water 20 feet deep, affording a fine anchorage for a yacht. A small lake, gold-fish pond, and two brooks adorn the grounds, and for practical uses a rare opportunity is offered for trout breeding; and a fall of water of 15 feet near the main barns gives sufficient power for all mechanical necessities pertaining to such a place.

A fine road leads from the turnpike to the stone cottage on the banks of the river, built in the best manner, affords a delightful drive, shaded nearly all the way by giant forest trees. Shrubbery, flowers, fine lawns, beautiful hedges, and everything that goes to make a residence desirable for a gentleman of means, is here to be found.

The improvements on this property could not be put there for $100,000, yet it is possible that it will be bought on the day of sale for less than half of this amount.

Maps, photographs and particulars at the office of auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 1 P. M.,

Great sale at North Elizabeth, N. J., of 81 plots, each

50x150 feet, equal to three city lots.

Also, three new dwellings, Mansard roofs and thoroughly built by owner, situated only three minutes' walk from station, 600 feet from a beautiful park, with fine views of Newark Bay, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements; Elizabeth is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, nearer the City Hall than 30th-st., with a communication of 132 trains daily. This is one of the most important lotted sales of the season, the property being unexceptionable in every particular. Special train from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11:15 A. M. on the day of sale. Collation on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of ROBERT DAVIS, No. 200 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,**
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey
Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, June 3, at 12 M. on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE
OF
100 VILLA PLOTS
AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

being the estate of the late David Coon. These lots are situated within eight to ten minutes' walk of the Station, (actual,) two to three minutes' walk from churches and stores, in the midst of fine improvements, and in a part of the town that is rapidly improving. Plainfield is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated at the base of the Blue range of mountains, about one hour from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with a communication of twenty-five trains daily. Special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Lunch on arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE** CITY OF OGDENSBURG AND TOWNS OF CLIFTON, RIVERSDALE, PARISHVILLE AND ROSSIE, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y., BELONGING TO GEORGE PARISH, ESQ., ABOUT GOING TO EUROPE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

OGDENSBURG—The late residence of George Parish, in the City of Ogdensburg, on State, Washington and Caroline sts., with several acres of pleasure grounds and extensive outbuildings.

CLIFTON—The northeast quarter of the Town of Clifton, St. Lawrence Co., 7,778 acres, heavily timbered, with rich magnetic iron-ore beds and water power, 3 miles from Clifton Iron Works and railroad.

RIVERSDALE—The northwest quarter of the Town of Riversdale, St. Lawrence County, 7,900 acres, with heavy timber and water power.

PARISHVILLE—In the Town of Parishville, St. Lawrence County, an ore bed of rich magnetic iron; 7 miles from railroad.

ROSSIE—In the Town of Rossie, St. Lawrence County, the celebrated Coal Hill and Victoria Lead Mines, with the mineral reservations, which cover nearly all the lands of this town. Connected with these mines are 223 acres of land on which, besides the old mines, are several openings on promising lead lodes, and at each of the above-named mines are substantial buildings for steam engine, dressing and smelting lead ores, with 60-horse power steam engine, pumps, crushers and all the requisite tools and machinery for immediate working.

TERMS OF SALE:
For mining property—Cash.
For residence—Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT**—City and County of New-York.—ELIJAH BOWNE and MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE vs. SARAH ANN HAYNES et al.—In Partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1869, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate and being on the westerly side of the Third-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of property situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Thomas Thomas, and the estate of the late Robert Fuller, deceased, dated New-York, June, 1828," surveyed by D. Ewen, City Surveyor, by the number (28) bounded and described as follows: Northerly, by the lot number (27) on the said map; easterly, by the Third-avenue; southerly, by the lot number (29) on the said map; and westerly, by the lot number (25) on the said map; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-four feet eight inches, and in length on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, at Harlem, in the County and State of New-York, bounded, east, by the Third-avenue; north, by a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly, by a line parallel to Third-avenue, distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; southerly, by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet southerly therefrom.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 9th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JACOB COLE, Auctioneer.

**SPLENDID VILLAS AT BAY RIDGE,** L. I.

TUESDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.
BAY RIDGE, adjoining the splendid parks of Messrs. Townsend and Sykes:

Four elegant villas, new and in perfect order, with from six to twenty-eight lots of land to each, fronting on 2d and 3d avs., surrounded by the most respectable neighborhood on Long Island. This property must be seen to be appreciated, and is accessible by City cars from the ferries every twelve minutes and by the ferry-boat *Bay Ridge*, which makes ten trips each day from Wall-st. Ferry, New-York; only thirty-eight minutes' sail from Wall-st., and not ten minutes' walk from the ferry to this property.

For maps and circulars, with full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE** CHURCH PROPERTY ON 15TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

EAST 15TH-ST.—The plot of land, with the church edifice thereon, situate on the south side of 15th-st., about 145 feet east of Irving-place, being 83 feet front on 15th-st. by 84 feet in depth.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**$17.500 BONDS AT AUCTION,**
(To close a trust.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 3, 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

$17,500 KEOKUK CITY 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS,

twenty years to run from January, 1866, interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds are amply secured by guarantees and deposits made by the City of Keokuk, with Henry A. Smythe as Trustee for the bondholders, fully securing the payment of both interest and principal when due. Interest coupons are paid at the Central National Bank in this City July and January, each, free of tax. Bonds $500 and $1,000 each. Full information and best of references, showing the high character of these bonds as a safe and reliable investment, can be obtained on application at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**—On TUESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 332 Lexington-av., corner 39th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in flower-figured brocatel, black-walnut suite in crimson reps, elegant black-walnut and gilt frame pier mirrors, with cornices to match, rosewood marble-top centre table, library suite in green reps, carved black-walnut bookcase, fine black-walnut and gilt frame engravings, black-walnut library table, lounge in reps, carved black-walnut bedroom suite, viz.: bedstead, marble-top dressing bureau, black-walnut chairs and lounge in blue silk reps, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; oak extension table, oak marble-top buffet, oak cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

**ART SALE.**
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 9 and 10, at 7½ o'clock, the private collection of paintings belonging to Colonel James McKaye, New-York, a number of paintings sold by order of executors, &c., &c., embracing specimens of D. Huntington, Church, Kensett, (three,) Whittredge, (four,) G. L. Brown, Cranch, Durand, J. M. Hart, William Hart, R. W. Weir, Bispham, Moulinet, Diaz, Jules Noel, Ed. Frere, Troyon, Hildebrandt, Hekking, Hubner, De Beaumont, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition, and to be sold without reserve.

No paintings received and offered for sale by auction on limits. All merchandise put up at auction by the undersigned will be sold to the highest bidder.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

**PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.** Comprising a choice and select collection of books—many in fine bindings; also will be sold a splendid black-walnut library table, a mahogany engraving stand, a music box, &c. The whole to be sold by auction without reserve at the Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY, June 1, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

Parties who cannot attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully executed by the Auctioneers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

**ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL** on MONDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,

BOOKSELLERS' STOCK IN JOB LOTS,

consisting in part of large lines of medical and surgical works, lexicons, Bibles, law books, Dickens' works in various styles and bindings, illustrated primers, musical works, masonic works, school books, French, Italian and German works, miscellaneous works, in sheep, calf and muslin bindings.

Also, 300 dozen assorted inks, stationery, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

**VELOCIPEDES.**—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on TUESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., 25 new and second-hand velocipedes of the best City build.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY** given by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through 23d-st., in the City of New-York," passed May 10, 1869, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room," of the City Hall Park, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along, and upon 23d-st., in the City of New-York, from the North River to the East River, on the following terms and conditions:

*First*—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted on such sale shall, within four months from the day of the sale, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not collusive from constructing and completing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The said party or parties shall execute a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the said Commissioners, conditioned for the completion and equipment of the said railroad as above provided, subject to the conditions, and with the authority as follows.

*Second*—Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and with the rail now used upon the street railroads in Philadelphia, commonly called Philadelphia rail, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe; and the said party or corporation will be authorized by law to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers on said railroad as is now charged by other City railroads in said City.

*Third*—In the construction, operation, or use of such railroad upon the route above designated, should such person or corporation deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon said street above named, he or they are authorized by the aforesaid act to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty. And should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad, as above specified and authorized, for which the said person or corporation shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act of April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by said act, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. But in all cases the use of said street for the purposes of said railroad, as authorized by said act, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said street. Nothing in the said act contained shall authorize or allow the existence of more than two tracks in any part of said street.

*Fourth*—The Legislature reserve the right to alter, amend, or repeal the act giving the authority to construct and operate such railroad.

*Fifth*—On payment into the City Treasury of the amount of the said bid, and on the execution and approval of the said bond, and the execution of an agreement to perform the conditions and stipulations herein expressed, the said Commissioners will deliver to the party or parties entitled to the same, as aforesaid, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant.

*Sixth*—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid as being made fraudulently or collusively.

A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen;
PETER CULKIN, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CORNER CAMP AND SOUTH STS.,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 12, 1869.

**WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST** bidder, at public auction, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, at 11 A. M., the low-pressure side-wheel United States States transport steamer ELLA MORSE, as she now lays at the Government wharf, foot of Calleope-st., New-Orleans, La.

The steamer ELLA MORSE is well adapted for the coast or lake trade; is stanch, fast, and in perfect running order; beam engine and machinery in excellent condition, 150 tons measurement, 7¾ feet draught when loaded, 124 feet length of deck, 21 feet breadth of beam, 7¾ feet depth of hold, 6 feet stroke of engine, and 34 inches diameter of cylinder. Has two masts, one donkey engine, two quarter boats, two chains, two anchors, two hawsers, and all necessary small rigging and outfit.

An inventory of furniture, &c., to be sold with the steamer, can be seen upon application at this office, and the steamer can be examined at any time during the day by parties desiring to purchase.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the steamer will be received until the date of the sale, to be opened at the time thereof, and if found satisfactory, will be accepted.

Terms, Cash in national currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General
Through Brevet Brigadier-General FRED. MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster Department of Louisiana.
E. J. STRANG, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

**FURNITURE**—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

I manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture,
IN SUITES OR SINGLE PIECES,
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Also, mattresses, looking glasses, self-rocking and all other styles of cradles and cribs. Furniture made to order, warranted and delivered free. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 28 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the handsome household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, black-walnut bedroom suites, Brussels, ingrain, velvet and medallion carpets, glass, china, &c.

Catalogues at office of auctioneers.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

**BY TRAVER & ESLER**, OFFICE NO. 58 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at private residence No. 473 4th-av., near 31st-st., viz.: Parlor, dining-room, bedroom, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, glassware, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 31, at 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:
2,800 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, mountain.
900 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *San Juan*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

**MONDAY, MAY 31, AT** 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 13 8th-av., between Bank and 12th sts., Abingdon-square, New-York City, household furniture in good order, mahogany and painted chamber sets, walnut extension table and chairs, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS (CITY AND COUNtry) for several experienced servants—cooks, laundresses, waitresses, housemaids, nurses and general servants, with unexceptionable references to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established twenty years.

**WANTED**—BY TWO COMPETENT SERvants, with excellent City reference from their last employers, situations in the one family, in the City or country; one as cook, an excellent baker, makes pastries; the other as waitress and parlormaid, takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $15 and $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machines and dressing hair; is a good family seamstress; has good City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., (new No.,) corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Address No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; she understands her business in all its branches; has five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat, plain sewer, or would assist with washing and ironing; understands fluting; first-class reference from her last place. Address No. 411 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

**WANTED**—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY by two young women situations together; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City references, and are not afraid of work. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

**WANTED.**—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes to make an engagement with a lady going to England; willing to give her services for the passage expenses; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 120 East 24th-st.

**WANTED.**—A DRESSMAKING AND GENeral family seamstress wishes to engage by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, millinery, &c. Address Mrs. UNDERHILL, No. 151 Franklin-st., stating time and place of interview, for one week.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman, lately landed, to do chamberwork; will assist in the care of grown children; will make herself generally useful; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress in a small private family; would assist in the chamberwork; the best of reference from last place, where she has lived nine years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, boning, larding, &c.; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., (new No.,) corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private boarding-house or private family; has the best City references; she is a very good woman and a good plain cook; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 (new No., old No. 329,) 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, eight years in her last place in the City, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av., old, new No. 335, near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—AT BOOKHAM'S, NEW NO. 335, old No. 329 4th-av., situations for large number first-class cooks, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers; also young girls and those lately landed, &c.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 19th-st., third floor, back.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swissman, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Address A. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE SUMMER house or hotel, a situation by an excellent (Protestant) meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts, jellies, &c. Apply at No. 410 6th av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GENERAL house servant, by a woman of 45, who has a daughter aged 13, who must be with her, and will assist generally in the house; good references. Can be seen at No. 239 Henry-st., Room No. 7, rear house.

**WANTED**—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; would take charge of an infant, or do housework. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to assist in the care of children; has the best reference. Call at No. 307 East 34th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO can operate sewing machines, a place as seamstress; or assist in light housework. Apply at No. 746 Broadway, first floor.

**WANTED.**—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUrope desire a place for their chambermaid and waitress; she is competent and trustworthy. Apply at No. 21 West 38th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 280, old number 258, Madison-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first-rate laundress, a situation with a private family; has excellent City references. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., cor. 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a first-class cook; served five years with a French cook; is a first-class baker, &c.; good references. Address No. 521½ 2d-av., in the store.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN MONTHLY nurse, a situation to travel with an invalid; has had ten years' experience; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 318 West 13th-st., New-York.

**WANTED.**—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure for a Protestant girl a situation to do chamberwork and assist in nursing. Apply at No. 3 East 27th-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN HONEST, CAPABLE woman, with good references, to do washing and ironing, or go out house-cleaning. Ask for Mrs. ARMSTRONG, 417 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SICK NURSE; just disengaged; best families' and physicians' references; would have no objection to go as child's nurse. Address G., Box No. 4,450 Post Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston sts.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children. Call at No. 830 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 East 26th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

**TO EMPLOYERS, IN CITY AND** country, in want of good servants, can be supplied without delay with smart, competent girls of all nations and professions, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 109 4th-av. Also, housekeepers.

**FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURants**, &c., in want of well-recommended servants can be suited at Mrs. LOWE'S large and first class establishment, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

**GOOD SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS** wishing to get good situations in first-class families, apply to Mrs. SANDS, No. 203 East 31st-st., one door from 3d-av.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; understands his business; satisfactory references; City or country; any address promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal man of all work; is a first-class groom and driver; willing to work; can take charge of a gentleman's place, stock or farm; first-class City reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man of long City reference; is a good steady driver and first-rate groom. Address or inquire for N. D., No. 122 West 20th-st.; can be seen for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by a steady and honest man; well recommended. Address T. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful driver, sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman, or would travel with a gentleman as valet; the best of City references can be furnished for competency in the above branches. Apply at No. 125 West 50th-st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a young Englishman, either City or country; thoroughly competent in every respect; can furnish five years' reference from last employer. Call or address for three days, TAYLOR, No. 637 7th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a thoroughly competent single man; has best City reference; understands gardening; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A coachman's situation, with good reference from his last employer; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country. Address THOMAS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give the best reference. Address N. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUAtion as farmer, or would take a place as coachman; understands the care and management of a farm perfectly; best of reference. Address J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer for five years. Address for two days J. D. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or HARNESS MAKER, No. 19 West 23d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, with small incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has unexceptionable reference. Call or address JOHN, for two days, at private stable, 46 East 41st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a thorough, competent man, married, without family; also, understands farming. Can be seen at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener and coachman; understands all work on a gentleman's place; first-class references. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and understands gardening if required; good City reference. Address W. C., Box 188 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of abilities, with the best City reference. Call or address for two days W. M., No. 418 6th-av., saddle and harness makers.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best of recommendations from last employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN just arrived in this country, a situation as groom or coachman; can wait at the table; good character. Address A. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or groom, to go in the country; good reference from last place. Address, for one week, C. W. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH THE highest credentials, a civil position on an ocean steamer; will pay a bonus of $100. Address NEPTUNE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—ALL RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, all kinds, houseworkers; situations for all that come, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new number 335.

**ALL COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMbermaids**, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, and girls of all work wishing situations can be suited immediately at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., (new Nos.,) corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent governess, to go to Missouri; one who can give lessons on the piano. Address, with references, S. F. JOHNSON, Box No. 139 Post Office.

**BRASS-FINISHERS WANTED ON** Fox lathe. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, Nos. 437 and 439 1st-av.

**SERVANTS.**—SERVANTS WANTED AT No. 203 East 31st-st. All good servants who want good places apply to Mrs. SANDS, as above.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3⅜ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10¼ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 6,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, of the 14th of June, for the purchase of the following-named iron-clad vessels:

The COHOES, the KOKA, the NAUSETT, the SUNCOOK, the WARSAW and the YAZOO, lying at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Penn.

The CASCO and the CHIMO, lying at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The proposals will state the prices that will be given for the vessels in their present condition, with such fittings as are now attached to them.

The vessels can be seen, and all necessary information concerning them will be given, on application to the Commandants of the Yard and Station.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, if their acceptance is not to the interest of the Government.

The whole of the purchase money must be paid at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchase of Iron-Clads."

## REMOVAL.

**HENRY SPEAR,**

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 133 PEARL-ST.
TO NO. 82 WALL-ST.

**DR. GURDON BUCK** HAS REMOVED to No 46 West 29th-st. Office hours till 11 o'clock A. M.
MAY 21.

## SHIPPING.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN..........June 5 | CALEDONIA.....June 23
IOWA..............June 9 | EUROPA..........June 26
BRITANNIA.....June 12 | INDIA...............July 3
COLUMBIA......June 19 | CAMBRIA..........July 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 2
JAVA..............WEDNESDAY..........June 9
SCOTIA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 16
CUBA.............WEDNESDAY..........June 23
CHINA...........WEDNESDAY..........June 30
RUSSIA..........WEDNESDAY..........July 7

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons..........June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons..........June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..........June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........June 30, at 10½ A. M
COLORADO, 3,025 tons..........July 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

### CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

MALTA..........June 3 | TARIFA..........June 10
TRIPOLI..........June 5 | PALMYRA..........June 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, June 19, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK..........June 9
CITY OF DUBLIN..........July 7
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| From New-York. | From Antwerp. |
|---|---|
| Cabin......$100, Currency | Cabin..........$80, Gold |
| Steerage... 35, Currency | Steerage.......... 35, Gold |

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, SATURDAY, June 5, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. Outside. | First Cabin. Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $225 | $200 | $150 | $75 |

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### NEW LINE FOR ST. DOMINGO.

ST. THOMAS, ST. DOMINGO CITY AND PUERTA LA PLATA.
The first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........June 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........June 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........June 17
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..Saturday, June 5
GEO. CROMWELL..........VAILL....Saturday, June 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, July 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAM** yacht JOSEPHINE HOEY, now out in the dock at the foot of 13th-st.; will be put in complete order and warranted to steam ten to twelve miles per hour; length, 86 feet; breadth on decks, 13 feet. Apply at No. 71 South-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 177 West-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail June 9.

**CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER AUSTRIAN** bark *Figlio Maggiore*, from Marseilles, are hereby notified not to sign any average bond, or other document, unless presented by us or our authorized agents; nor to pay freight, or surrender their permit to, or in any way acquiesce in, or sanction the proceedings of the Master, or any one acting under him, against which both the insurers and ourselves have already protested, and which will not be sanctioned.
F. VIETOR & ACHELIS,
Agents of Charterers and Consignees of the vessel.

## RAILROADS.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

| From Twenty-third-st. | From Chambers-st. | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.30 A. M. | 6.45 A. M. | For Paterson. |
| 8.00 A. M. | 8.00 A. M. | *Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change. |
| 8.30 A. M. | 8.30 A. M. | *Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations. |
| 9.00 A. M. | 9.00 A. M. | For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey. |
| 9.00 A. M. | 9.15 A. M. | For Paterson. |
| 10.00 A. M. | 10.00 A. M. | *Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo. |
| 11.30 A. M. | 11.30 A. M. | *Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations. |
| 12.00 M. | 12.00 M. | For Hackensack and Paterson. |
| 1.00 P. M. | 1.00 P. M. | For Piermont and Monsey. |
| 1.30 P. M. | 1.45 P. M. | Daily for Paterson. |
| 3.30 P. M. | 3.30 P. M. | *Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont. |
| 4.00 P. M. | 4.00 P. M. | For Paterson and Hackensack. |
| 4.00 P. M. | 4.15 P. M. | For Piermont and Monsey. |
| 4.30 P. M. | 4.30 P. M. | *Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis. |
| 5.00 P. M. | 5.00 P. M. | *Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack. |
| 5.00 P. M. | 5.15 P. M. | For Piermont and Monsey. |
| 5.30 P. M. | 5.30 P. M. | *Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo. |
| 6.00 P. M. | 6.00 P. M. | *Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack. |
| 6.30 P. M. | 6.30 P. M. | *Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change. |
| 6.30 P. M. | 6.45 P. M. | For Paterson and Hackensack. |
| 6.30 P. M. | 6.30 P. M. | For Piermont. |
| 8.00 P. M. | 8.00 P. M. | *Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West. |
| 11.30 P. M. | 11.30 P. M. | *Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. |
| 12.00 Mid. | 12.00 Mid. | *Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont. |

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

### 1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..........4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.
On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.
Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

### SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after May 12, 1869,
The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New York, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3:45 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.
Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

### COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN..........NEW-YORK
Will be open June 15. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake; boating, fishing, fine drives; lake, valley and mountain scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first-class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.
CHARLES A. WATKINS,
Proprietor.

### UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA,
Open Tuesday, June 1.
LELAND BROTHERS.

**EMBOGCHT HOUSE—CATSKILL—JAS.** P. OVERBAGH, proprietor.—Situated one mile from village, is now open; it is especially adapted for the accommodation of families. For information address Proprietor, Catskill.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK,** N. Y., a first-class boarding school for both sexes will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

**REV. J. NEWMAN, D. D., POULTNEY,** Vt., opens Ripley Female College as a Summer resort July 12.

## STEAMBOATS.

# FOR BOSTON

—VIA—
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
**BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,**
CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

## Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

### SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st.,
AS FOLLOWS:

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | LEAVES RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, June 1, 8:30 A. M. | Monday, May 31, 9 A. M. |
| Wed'sday, June 2, 9:30 A. M. | Tuesday, June 1, 12:30 P. M. |
| Thursday, June 3, 10 A. M. | We'sday, June 2, 1:30 P. M. |
| Friday, June 4, 11 A. M. | Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M. |
| Saturday, June 5, 3:30 P. M. | Friday, June 4, 3 P. M. |
| Monday, June 7, 3:30 P. M. | Monday, June 7, 6:15 A. M. |

**TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

**NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.**—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents.
Freight taken at low rates.
D. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

**ALBANY AND TROY.**—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

**FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING** at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N.Y. will be put on early in June.

**STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR** Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

**STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.**—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 3.
Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6½ A. M.

**FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.**—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY**—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. KNAPP, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Myer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of May, 1869.
my24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HARTLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Hartley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my24-law3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Brinkerhoff, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Henry D. Hoyt and Frederick T. Hoyt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my24-law3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LEWIS, bankrupt—No. 2,363.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles W. Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**NO. 1,654.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Wyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of May, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPHUS SCHLESSINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: In the City of New-York the 31st day of December, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolphus Schlessinger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my31-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE.**—A VERY elegant suite of four rooms, all large and connecting, looking directly upon the square, may be had for the Summer, with private table; location unsurpassed.

**NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST.,** HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

**NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BE-**tween 14th and 15th sts.—Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with first-class board; ample closets; best of reference required.

**ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,** en suite or singly, with bath-room attached, to let, without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; private family. Inquire at No. 52 East 20th-st.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,** either single or in suites, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York. References required and given.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**—WITH or without partial board, in a first-class brownstone house, No. 245 West 48th-st.; easy access to 8th-av. and to Broadway line of cars. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms and apartments, en suite or singly, with a first-class French board in a French family. References.

**NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE** doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, without board.

**A LADY WILL LET ELEGANT** rooms to gentlemen or ladies. Only those willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need call or address No. 47 West 16th-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 207** East 18th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board. References required.

**TO LET**—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; breakfast if desired. No. 57 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

**SEVENTEENTH-ST.**—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

**EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT** House—First-class rooms, with board, en suite or single; Summer prices. No. 97 Clinton-place.

**NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.,** NEAR PARK-av., handsomely furnished, airy rooms, to let with board.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.**—TO LET FROM JUNE 1, a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor and one or more bedrooms, with table-d'hote or without board.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—AT RICHMOND Hill House, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on the Highlands; fine sea view. Board for the season. $8 to $9 a week. On the 28th of June a suite of four rooms will be vacant. Good rooms now. Particulars from J. P. KELLETT, premises.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY** pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberal for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

**FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE** or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

**GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE** obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 21st of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

**PERSONS WISHING BOARD AT** Elizabeth, N. J., can be pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the Station. Address Mrs. S. M. C., Elizabeth, N. J.

**BOARD AT CORNWALL.**—HOUSE NOW open. JAMES G. ROE.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.**—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

**TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.**—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$15,000.**—WANTED—A PARTNER in a well-established book, stationery and publishing business, in one of the best locations down town. For particulars, address BOOKS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

**$2,500 CASH AND ACTIVE MAN** WANTED.—Business established; legitimate and without risk; particulars at an interview. Address BROADWAY, Box 160 *Times* Office.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Kirtland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHESTER O'NEILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Chester O'Neill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. TOWNSEND and SAMUEL BAKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James N. Townsend and Samuel Baker, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my31-law3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward T. Goodliffe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COCHRAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William D. Cochran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1869.
my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Cornelius Tompkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my24-law3M* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND F. COOKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Edmund F. Cooke, of the City of New-York, within County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my31-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LIFE IN PARIS. LEBEN IN PARIS.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
CLOSE OF THE OPERA BOUFFE SEASON, limited to a few nights, which will include the benefits of several leading artists.
THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) May 31,
last night of Offenbach's famous and successful
LA VIE PARISIENNE, (LIFE IN PARIS,)
with ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECKERS, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Genot, Bourgoin, V. Maurice, Mussey, &c.
Act 1—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
Act 2—A Little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
Act 3—Une Soiree dans le Quarte de Monde.
Act 4—A Parisian Restaurant. Le Jardin Mabille, with the Pavilion de Dance.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 1,
First time in America of Herve's chef d'œuvre,
CHILPERIC,
which will be produced with great splendor and perfection in every detail, and with a cast embracing the entire company.
Seats secured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Peters', No. 198 Broadway, and at the theatre.
Orchestra seats, $1 50; private boxes, 4 seats, $6 and $8; proscenium, $15; admission, $1; family circle, 30c.

### THEATRE FRANCAIS—CHILPERIC.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
CLOSE OF THE OPERA BOUFFE SEASON,
Limited to a few nights.
Mr. J. Grau has the pleasure to announce that, in conformity with his usual course to fulfill his promises to the public, he will produce for the first time in America, on
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 1,
Herve's opera bouffe and chef d'œuvre,
CHILPERIC,
which will not only be presented with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, for which this theatre is distinguished, but with an UNPRECEDENTEDLY POWERFUL CAST, including ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
CHILPERIC has been in rehearsal for many months, and its production has been delayed only on account of the absence of the company in the West. It is a work of great merit, regarded by the Parisian critics as superior to any other opera bouffe yet produced, having had in Paris the most brilliant success, where it was the reigning musical sensation last season. Its libretto is witty and neatly written, while its music is refreshing and inspiriting, and upon a grander scale than is common to opera bouffe. Its representations must necessarily be LIMITED TO A FEW NIGHTS, as by contract all engagements for the season of eight months, made in Paris and New-York, terminate on the 5th of June.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chilperic......MM. Carrier | Fredegonde..Mm. Rose-Bell |
| Ricin..........Beckers | Galsuinthe......Desclauzas |
| Sigebert..........Genot | Brunehant......Baptist Gueretti |
| Great Historian..Bourgoin | Landry..........Rizarelli |
| Don Nervoso..........Francis | Fana..........Gueretti |
| Leucaste..........Deligne | Alfred..........V. Maurice |
| Major Demo..........Mussey | Mme. Chapins..Clementine |
| Diviaticus..........Chopin | Gustave..........Villiers |

Miles. Rosa, Rachel, Victorine, Vandamme, Faustine, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Robert Stoepel
MONDAY, JUNE 7, BENFIT OF MLLE. DESCLAUZAS.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 31, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March, "Tannhaeuser"..........Wagner
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Schoenbrunner"..........Lanner
4. Air varie, "Alexis," Solo for Cornet-a-Piston..........Hartmann
MR. J. LEVY.
5. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"......Nicolai
6. Polka, "Anvil"..........Parlow
7. Waltz, "Village Swallows"..........Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"..........Verdi
9. Overture, "Zampa"..........Herold
10. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet-a-Piston......Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" / Polka schnell, "Jocus"..........Strauss
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"......Offenbach

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

### A GRAND ORGAN

EXHIBITION AND CONCERT
Will be given in the New Broad-st. Baptist Church, Broad-st., corner of Pearl, Elizabeth, N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1869.
PROF. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
of New-York,
will preside at the new organ, built by Odell Bros., of 42d-st., New-York, and present some of his new and select pieces, assisted by Mrs. Josie Johnson, Soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, Alto; Mr. Geo. Simpson, Tenor; Mr. G. J. Faucher, Director.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the principal stores in the city.

### IRVING HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
SIGNOR M. MANZOCCHI'S
ANNUAL PRIVATE
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
On which occasion he will be assisted by his pupils and other distinguished artists, also by his daughter
MISS ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI.

## FINE ARTS.

**WANTED**—FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS ON consignment for one of the finest galleries in the City; guarantee is given that they will be seen by a great many visitors every day, and that they will stand a good chance of being sold. Address ART, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

## MASONIC.

**THE MEMBERS OF SYLVAN GROVE** LODGE, No. 275, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, on MONDAY, May 31, at 9½ A. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother Thos. H. Gaynor. By order of the W. M.
GEO. B. LITTLE, Secretary.

## THE TURF.

### SPRING MEETING.

1869.
JEROME PARK.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
MATCH DAY, JUNE 2.
FOUR RACES.
REGULAR MEETING.
SATURDAY, JUNE 5—FIVE RACES.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8—FOUR RACES.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10—FOUR RACES.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12—FIVE RACES.
POOLS will be sold by Major W. C. BARKER at the Subscription Rooms, No. 920 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at such other times as may be notified; also, at the Course each day of races.
First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock.
Admission to Field..........50 cents.
To Field and Grand Stand, $1 50; to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $2 50. Carriages free. Quarter Stretch tickets may be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, and at the entrance to the Course. A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

### UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING OF 1869.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 1.
No. 1.—Purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with eighteen (18) entries.
No. 2.—Purse of $800, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with eleven (11) entries.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.
PURSE OF $2,500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with the following entries:
D. Pfifer..........enters..........b. m. LADY THORN
William Borst....enters...br. s. GEORGE WILKES
William Lovell....enters....b. m. AMERICAN GIRL
Geo. W. Nelson....enters..........ch. s. BASHAW, JR.
Norris Holcomb..enters..........b. m. LUCY
M. Roden..........enters..........b. g. MYRON PERRY
Budd Doble..........enters..b. m. GOLDSMITH MAID

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 3.
No. 1.—Purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with fourteen (14) entries.
No. 2.—Purse of $750, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with eight (8) entries.

ON FRIDAY, June 4.
No. 1.—Purse of $600, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with eight (8) entries.
No. 2.—Purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with four (4) entries.

Races to begin at 1 P. M. on each day, except Wednesday, June 2, when they begin at 2 P. M.
Horse cars leave the South, Fulton, Wall and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes during the day for the Course direct.
Special cars leave South Ferry, June 1, 3 and 4, at 11½ A. M., connecting at East New-York, at 12½ P. M., with an extra train (by steam) for the Course direct; and on June 2, leave South Ferry at 12 M., connecting with train at East New-York at 1 P. M.
Admission to field, $1. To the grand stand and quarter-stretch, $2.
No charge for ladies or children for admission to field or grand stand.
WILLIAM SHAW,
Proprietor.

### COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

The scholars of the late Professor Hamilton's Horse-training School have made arrangements for giving a benefit to Mrs. HAMILTON, who is left in poor circumstances, on MONDAY EVENING, May 31, at the Amphitheatre, corner of 43d-st. and Broadway. Everything will be done to make it an agreeable entertainment. Performances by the wonderful trick horses, and two vicious horses will be broken in presence of the audience by Professor Wortman, a gentleman of experience, who has been with Professor Hamilton for years. Tickets may be had of the scholars and of the Agent, W. JAMES BECK, at the building.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE.**—THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

**CARRIAGES—HARNESS**—CARRIAGES. IMMENSE STOCK.
Great reduction in prices at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A VICTORIA BRETT, POLE and shafts, suitable for park driving, $250. Call at stable No. 150 East 22d-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK..........Stage Manager
E. COLONNE..........Musical Director
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with a general demand on the part of the public, the Director is happy to announce that ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
TOSTEE
TOSTEE
TOSTEE
will make
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, in a round of her most celebrated characters. The programme will consist of the
SECOND ACT GRAND DUCHESSE,
SECOND ACT BELLE HELENE,
THIRD ACT BARBE-BLEUE.
TOSTEE IN THREE CHARACTERS.
During the performance a
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION,
arranged by Sig. Novissimo, will be performed by
MLLE. BONFANTI
AND
CORPS DE BALLET.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK..........Stage Manager
E. COLONNE..........Musical Director
ON TUESDAY, June 1,
Offenbach's latest and celebrated work
LA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. IRMA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AND PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AUJAC. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
With
A BRILLIANT CAST,
comprising
IRMA, THE QUEEN OF SONG,
AUJAC, THE CHARMING TENOR,
LEDUC AND LAGRIFFOUL, THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
and the best members of this celebrated company.
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 3,
BARBE-BLEUE.
IRMA AND AUJAC.
On both evenings a
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION
by
MLLE. BONFANTI,
M. NOVISSIMO,
and
CORPS DE BALLET.
The sale of seats commences at the Academy box office on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The management desires to announce that the last
SIX NIGHTS!
SIX NIGHTS!!
SIX NIGHTS!!!
of the season will be devoted to the performance of some of those
STANDARD INSTITUTIONS
of the
DRAMATIC ART,
with which the name and fame of
WALLACK'S THEATRE
is identified, and which now find an
EXCLUSIVE HOME
within its walls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Still Waters Run Deep. | The Old | Sill Waters Run Deep. |
| Married Life. | Comedies on | Married Life. |
| Masks & Faces. | Alternate Nights | Masks & Faces. |

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 31.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, having recovered from his long and severe indisposition, will make his reappearance on TUESDAY, June 1.
In consequence of the great preparation necessary for the production of the Lauri Troupe and the New Pantomime, there will be NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, June 5. The day performances will be resumed on the Saturday following, and continued till further notice.
The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated
LAURI TROUPE,
who will appear MONDAY EVENING, June 7, in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe, and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi School.

### THE TAMMANY.

LEONARD GROVER, MANAGING DIRECTOR
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
THE LEFFINGWELL. THE LEFFINGWELL.
GUSHING CLORINDA LEFFINGWELL,
THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
See LEFFINGWELL for the
LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.
THE GREAT LEFFINGWELL SPECIALTY,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
LEFFINGWELL EVERY EVENING.
ZANFRETTI'S COMIC PANTOMIME.
NEW BALLETS BY MLLE. BARETTA.
MLLE. ZULEILA,
The Queen of Gymnasts,
in her UNPARALLELED FEAT.
CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT.
PUNCH AND JUDY,
AND ALL THE OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS

THIRD
### GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.

SIXTY VOICES.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, MAY 31.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50c. extra; at the Hall and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway.

### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

## MEETINGS.

**FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—The members of the Society are requested to attend a general meeting, which will take place on MONDAY, 31st, at 8 o'clock P. M., at L. DELMONICO'S, 14th-st. and 5th-av. By order of the Committee.
C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

## INSTRUCTION.

### TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE FOR BOYS.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK.
A few boarding scholars will be taken.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
REV. E. GUILBERT, M. A.,
Principal.
J. MADISON COLLINS, M. A.,
Associate.

### THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—One or two little girls will be taken to board, at Nyack, where they will have a mother's care, and taught all the English branches, and music if desired. Address M. F. HARRIS, Nyack, N. Y.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**WANTED**—BY A WELL-QUALIFIED LADY, three young children to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem. Call or address Mrs. R. BELL, 127th-st., third door from 4th-av.

**BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING,** &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, will be open, day and evening, all Summer. Each pupil secures private lessons on low terms.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS:** Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG LADY, A COMMUNICANT of the Episcopal Church, wishes a situation as a nursery governess, or as companion to an invalid lady; satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 686, Pottsville, Penn.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1869.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—THE CROTON AQUEDUCT Board, under ordinances of the Common Council, will, after the 7th of June, 1869, contract with parties having the right to lay the Fisk concrete pavement, (which is understood to be a patented pavement,) for the laying of said pavement in the following streets, viz.:
117th-st., from Avenue A to Harlem River.
118th-st., from Avenue A to 4th-av.
123d-st., from 2d-av. to 3d-av.
125th-st., from 8th-av. to Harlem River.
129th-st., from 3d-av. to 6th-av.
122d-st., from 2d-av. to 3d-av.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

**NOTICE.**—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Metropolitan Board of Health on the 1st day of June, 1869, for a permit to slaughter animals at the block bounded by 40th and 41st sts., 11th-av. to North River.
ALLERTON, DUTCHER & MOORE.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED** MANTELS from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

**MARBLE MANTELS,** HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE,** DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## HARDWARE.

### THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING
FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Late Pike's, 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Jas. Fisk, Jr...Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure...Manager
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW PLAY.
Throngs turned away; repeated recalls before the curtain; telling effect of great scenes; tableaux thrice encored; costumes and scenery (from Paris models) pronounced matchless. "Standing room only."
PATRIE. | Sardou's Grand Heroic Play, in | PATRIE.
PATRIE. | 8 Tableaux. Expressly translated by H. A. Delille, Esq. | PATRIE.
PATRIE. | | PATRIE.
Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. G. H. CLARK, Mr. F. CHIPPENDALE, Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Messrs. Carden, Loveday, Hall, McIntyre, Cook, Beekman, Johnson, Bibby, Eaves, Miss Eggerts, Miss Everett. 1. The Fatal Scar; 2. The Menace; 3. The Conspiracy; 4. The Betrayal; 5. The Defeat; 6. The Dagger; 7. The Clue; 8. Retribution. "PATRIE" MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE—MONDAY, MAY 31.

THE KIRALFY TROUPE, Most Sensational,
THE KIRALFY TROUPE, Most Characteristic,
THE KIRALFY TROUPE, Most Picturesque,
THE KIRALFY TROUPE, Most Original,
THE KIRALFY TROUPE, Most Wonderful
DANCERS OF THE AGE,
For the first time in America,
IN MR. GEO. L FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
20,000 PERSONS HAVE ALREADY
DEMONSTRATED THEIR ADMIRATION OF
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH,
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK,
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS,
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS,
FRESH FUN,
NOVEL TRICKS,
SPLENDID SCENERY,
GRAND EFFECTS.
GEO. L. FOX, THE CHAMPION CLOWN.
MLLE. SANGALLI and SIGNOR COSTA,
Together with the OLYMPIC CORPS DE BALLET.
In Act 2, Scene 4,
THE RENOWNED MLLE. HANIOLD KIRALFY,
AND HER TWO BROTHERS,
IMRE KIRALFY and BOLOSSY KIRALFY,
Assisted by the rest of this Celebrated Troupe,
Mlle. Ida, Edelka Ionka, Susy, Katiska, Amali Rosza and Nernéa, in the sensational Hungarian Divertissement, MAGYAR CSARDAS.
MATINEES 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the renowned
CLODOCHE GROTESQUE TROUPE,
from the Theatre Imperial du Chatelet, Paris.
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
will be presented the entirely
NEW AND GORGEOUS
Eastern Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza of
SINBAD THE SAILOR;
OR,
THE UNGENIAL GENI AND THE LITTLE CABIN BOY.
Written expressly for Niblo's Garden by H. B. Farnie, and mounted, in respect to
SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS,
IN THE
MOST SUPERB MANNER.
The cast will embrace the following eminent artists: Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Bessie Harding, Clara Thompson, Maggie Desmond, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Cahill, W. J. Hill, G. F. Ketchum, Mr. De Solla, Burke, Chapman, and the
CLODOCHE TROUPE,
whose unique and wonderful
GROTESQUE DANCES
have electrified all Europe for the last five years.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Benefit of the popular tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear on MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful play, in five acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS;
OR,
LOVE AND PRIDE,
introducing
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR......as......PAULINE,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Miss FANNY MORANT as Mme. DESCHAPELLES
The play is produced for the first time at this Theatre, after careful and elaborate preparation, with
New Scenery, by Messrs. Lewis and Witham.
New Costumes, by Thomas Joyce.
New Properties, by Deuel and Assistants.
New Machinery, by Dunne and Assistants,
And with a FULL and EFFICIENT cast.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.
"THE LADY OF LYONS."

### WAVERLEY THEATRE,

No. 720 Broadway.
Coolest and best ventilated theatre in the City.
IXION, IXION, IXION, IXION,
A GREAT HIT! CROWDED HOUSES
to see the great original IXION.
Little JENNY WILLMORE, the ORIGINAL JUNO, Miss LIZZIE WILLMORE, Mr. FELIX ROGERS, the ORIGINAL MINERVA, and the
WAVERLEY BURLESQUE TROUPE
in the unapproachable cast.
New and gorgeous dresses, scenery and music.
Misses BETTY and EMILY RIGL in a dance.
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN in a farce.
IXION MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES
to witness the Grand Spetacular, Burlesque and Pantomime,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, ROBINSON CRUSOE,
which is presented for the accommodation of families
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE,
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE,
and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, EVENING,
at the following popular prices: MATINEE.—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1. All other parts of the house, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. EVENING.—To family circle, 50 cents; dress circle and parquet, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE FISHER.
GREAT LOCAL DRAMA OF THE
THREE FAST MEN.
MISS FISHER IN NINE CHARACTERS.
Miss AMY FITZGERALD, | EVERY INCH
Miss SUSAN HUDSON. | A SAILOR.
Wednesday evening—Benefit of Miss Rachel Denvil.

### BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st.—adjoining the Academy of Music—14th-st.
THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
DAN BRYANT,
the world-renowned Comedian, with
The favorite DAVE REED,
in their inimitable Challenge Dance.
UNSWORTH will make
a few remarks about "CUBA."
NELSE SEYMOUR
as the Charming Elongated "Cupid."

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

## MUSICAL.

### RAVEN & BACON,

(ESTABLISHED 1829,)
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.
We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

### A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

**A GREAT OFFER.**—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST** pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

**PIANOS.**—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP,** call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

**A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-**hand pianos to rent or for sale by installments, at very low prices, at JAS. BRAINARD'S, No. 219 East 23d-st., next to school-house.

**A—THE FINEST PIANO-FORTE** manufactured in New-York, and the most reasonable in price, is made by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**PIANO-FORTE, NEW, SEVEN OCTAVE,** Agraffe, for sale very cheap, at No. 306 East 21st-st., three doors east of 2d-av.

## MEDICAL.

### OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,

NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY.
Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily.

**DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF** the N.Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY,** PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

**CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES** of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

**ALL PRIVATE DISEASES,** FROM whatever cause produced, speedily cured, without mercury or detention from business, by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Consultation strictly private.

# IN THE CHURCHES.

## Religious, Political, Temperance and Social Discussions Yesterday.

## Henry Ward Beecher Opposed to the Union of the Christian Churches.

## Henry Edgar and Susan B. Anthony Discuss Feminine Influence.

### Henry Ward Beecher on the Cause of Cuba, and Christian Unity.

Rev. Mr. BEECHER, in reading his notices yesterday, observed, in relation to an announcement of an entertainment for the benefit of the Cuban insurrectionists, that if any people were ever justified in throwing off a Government the people of Cuba were in releasing themselves from the yoke of Spain, and if any people deserved freedom it was the Cubans. Some people said it was an insurrection, but if it was it was based on a righteous cause; and if it succeeded, many who now contemned insurrection would hail its triumph. If they did fail, he would still say that they ought to have striven—ought to have succeeded. If they succeeded, many of the newspapers now so blatant about the insurrectionists, would turn round and adulate them for their heroism and self-denial. Such were the changes contingent upon success or failure, even of a good cause.

For his sermon on "Christian Unity," Mr. BEECHER selected the following text:

"Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of good will. The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds: but the other of love, knowing that I am set for the defence of the Gospel. What then? Notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."—Philippians i., 15, 16, 17, 18.

No matter who were the preachers, nor what their motives so that they preached Christ, Paul rejoiced in their work. Paul did not hold those preachers to strict ecclesiastical account because they did not preach in his way, nor did he grieve. Paul would have preferred that the men who were preaching had been good men, but he did not object to their preaching; he preferred to have it to not having any. Better to have Christ preached by bad men than not at all—whether regular hands had been laid on regular heads or not. It was scarcely possible to preach the Gospel, even poorly, without sowing the seeds of truth. The men alluded to in the text, who preached Christ of contention, did it to destroy Paul, and yet the intolerable itch of heresy-hunting found no place in his heart. Erroneous as was bad preaching, yet such was the power of the fragmentary truths, or parts of Christ's truth, that Christ was preached. They might break a mirror into ten thousand pieces, yet if they would pick up each fragment they would be able to see their whole face reflected on it. Such was Paul's unwavering confidence in the truth that he rejoiced even in bad preaching. What a testimony that was of the faith in the power of Christian truth! Varying as were the forms of preaching, and regret the errors contained in them as we might, they all had some truth in which we might, with Paul, rejoice. Mr. BEECHER then considered a series of points, the first of which was the true ground of Christian toleration. Some men were tolerant because they could not or dare not visit punishment upon what they regarded as heresy. There was another class of men who were so tolerant, in their way, that they did not care whether a man preached God or Jupiter; it was immaterial whether they listened to Greek or Roman mythology or Christian theology. That was not Christian toleration. True Christian toleration was a generous confidence in the power of truth. There was some truth in all error. It was persecution that made error dangerous. Love was the best antidote to error, because a loving spirit, like that of Paul, exerted the power of truth. If, in the second place, Paul's spirit was right, then we needed to mend our views of social and moral responsibility. If Paul had lived in this age, he would have been taught a different way. He would have been told that he must not remain in a body suspected of preaching error. Suppose a man at the Fifth-avenue Hotel was to be held responsible for the conduct of all the families in that establishment, how long would he be before he threw off such a trammel? And how important that he should. The soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg did not stop to inquire of each other's creeds in order to see if they could fight together. Patriotism bound them in a common cause. The consideration of responsibility to creed would have made these men useless. If this narrow idea of responsibility should prevail he did not see how Churches or men were ever going to come together. In the third place, Mr. BEECHER observed that there never would be Christian union in the Church if that idea of responsibility was the only spirit depended upon to bring it about. Organized union was not Christian unity. Church organization was human. All forms of worship were human. He had no objection to Pope, Cardinal, Bishop, priest or minister so long as he was not compelled to accept them as obligatory. Salvation did not come through mere Church organization. His salvation was from God through Christ, and no Pope nor Bishop could prevent it. The poorest form of Church government would enable a man to stand within it, and there should be widely-opened doors between the sects, so that a man could travel out of the one into the other, as he travels from one State to another. They should constitute a great Christian commonwealth, bound together by the love of Christ. A neighborhood did not break up because of the various styles of the households in it; it did not get into a ferment about one family having breakfast at 6 o'clock and another not till 10 o'clock; nor was there revolution because one family had dishes so different to another family. How was it that men, who knew how to be tolerant in everything else, became cats and dogs only when they came under ecclesiastical government? It was because the spirit of Christ—confidence in the power of Christian truth, as evinced by Paul—was wanting. Thirty-three years ago if an Old School Presbyterian had gone into a New School Church, the members would almost have deemed it a Christian duty to give him a wipe before he got out. He believed the time would come when he could sit down and accept the Gospel preached by a Romish priest, without contemning the truth of Christ because of the impurity of the source from which it flowed. It was impossible to maintain a visible Christian unity by a unity of doctrine. He believed in the creed, but not in its despotism. The union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches would not accomplish anything for the spread of the Gospel if they relied only upon the increased numerical force. They must come together having confidence in the truth; then would they be a unity and be a power. The Pope might invite all Churches to meet with him in Ecumenical Council, but no such unity as he desired was needed. The unity required was the unity of spirit. For his own part, if he had the power to cement all the sects into one, he would not do it. There was no one sect that had it given to it to preach all the truth. The love of Christ was too vast and too grand to be held in one vessel. He believed that the multiplicity and variety of the Churches in their forms of Church government, were necessary to the effectual publishing of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, and their mere ecclesiastical separation was no barrier to the exercise of the spirit of Christian love and the unity born thereof. And as for the authority to preach, he believed that any man who felt that God had called him to be his servant in that special calling, in that faith consisted all the ordination he needed—all the qualification for administering the Sacraments, and such an one was bound to obey that call, all ecclesiastical authorities to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Henry Edgar on "Woman's Share in the Social Reconstruction"—Miss Susan B. Anthony Engages in a Discussion with Him.

Only a small audience listened to HENRY EDGAR, the Positivist, on "Woman's Share in the Social Reconstruction." He began his remarks by stating that the present age was one of transition, and that our old civilization was dying out, and a new civilization was appearing in our midst; that everything which is at this day organized is only provisional and temporary. AUGUST COMTE teaches us not only to recognize in the past progress of the race a much greater share as due to feminine influence than is commonly credited to that beneficent source, but especially to count upon the influence of woman as destined to exercise a far more potent sway in the future than it ever has done in the past—a result which the speaker thought, however, cannot be much aided by the efforts of woman to unsex herself. And it is equally true, no doubt, that the dominent tendency of the present moment is to this unsexing. Could but the Positive Instruction have been organized in time to have permitted the feminine intellect to have passed directly from the Theological state to the Positive we should have been spared the dreary wilderness of confusion and disorder into which we are in fact at this moment madly rushing. Gravely as feminine influence is destined in fact to be compromised by the temporary prevalence of metaphysical ideas, which are always powerful to destroy, and always utterly incapable of constructing anything wherewith to replace what is destroyed, that influence will be finally restored and become more powerful than ever; yes, and more beneficent than ever. Weakened, undermined and almost ruined by the metaphysical transition, it will be restored by the Positive reconstruction. Owing its ruin more than to any other one thing to this very process of unsexing, which is about to be so largely developed, it will regain its power by the reinstitution of sex upon a nobler footing, however, than has ever been dreamed of yet, save by our Master, and by Him not dreamed of but demonstrated. The restoration of sex will be attended by the recognition of the influence of woman, as woman—not of woman as a more feeble kind of man. It is mind, forsooth, that is to rule—with journalism and the stump for its organs! And a very pretty pass has it brought us to already, has this boasted rule of mind. Human reason is, however, never actually rational, save when it places itself voluntarily at the service of the social sentiments. Love is the true Lord. The universal love must reign supreme wherever Heaven is to be. The willing service of this sovereign is the only real religion. The demonstration of the universal lordship of love is the only true science. Moral considerations will acquire their just predominance over merely material considerations. Education will be instituted in view of the integral culture of the human nature. In the better future demonstrably awaiting mankind here upon earth, Moral considerations will have acquired their just predominance over Merely material considerations. There is certainly no other one source of disappointment, to those who are earnestly and sincerely desirous of finding a remedy for any of our actual ills, nearly so prolific as that distrust in the efficacy of purely moral force which leads to a perpetual appeal to what is called legislation. In the absence of any universally recognized spiritual power, what can be done to remedy abuses but go to the Temporal Power?

The lecturer then proceeded to show that the reconstruction of society could only take place through the sentimental emotions of the heart, and not the keen, sharp intellect. Referring again to woman's share in the work of reconstruction, he said in regard to her and the Church, that no Church can ever grow up without the aid of that really immense social force—feminine influence. Examined a little closely, indeed, such a Church must consist essentially in feminine influence, organized especially as such. The scientific priesthood has constantly to proclaim the relative impotence of mere theory and the essential dominance of sentiment. The scientific priesthood has to insist at each moment that the intellect really fulfils its function only when it makes itself the willing servant of the heart. What is this but to make itself essentially the servant of feminine influence, and to recognize feminine influence as the veritable Lord. And so when woman asks to unsex herself she does but abdicate a real supremacy for the sake of a false and ephemeral supremacy. Not but what this experience is at this day, in all probability, inevitable—woman will unsex herself as far as can be. To-day when a bitter experience has led so many of us to abandon old illusions in regard to the efficacy of what are called political rights, women never having shared this experience, will commence their new social career by demanding their enjoyment, and certainly they have only to make their claim to have it allowed. I am very sure that women will have their votes, long before their metaphysical leaders can persuade one-fifth of their sex to ask for them. And surely, were we to poll New-York State to-morrow, both sexes voting, more men would vote for women's rights than women could be found to vote for their own. But, since this voting of women must come, let it by all means come as soon as possible. It will any way be an an education.

The speaker then closed by an eloquent tribute to woman's worth, if allowed to give way not solely to the intellectual workings of the mind, but the kindly emotions of the heart, for which men ever have and ever will bless her.

Among the audience was Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and as the lecturer had assailed some of her pet ideas he received a warm berating at her hands. She demanded to know why, if woman was to be prominent in the great work of social reconstruction, her voice was not allowed to be heard?

Mr. EDGAR laughingly replied that he thought her voice was heard whether allowed or not.

An elderly gentleman in the audience arose and said that he had not voted for twelve years, and did not intend to vote again until he walked up to the polls alongside of a woman.

### Geo. Lansing Taylor on Temperance.

A sermon was preached last night at the Allen-street M. E. Church by Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, pastor of the church, on the present duty of temperance men in the State of New-York. He selected for his text Deuteronomy, xxxii., 32, 33. "For their vine is the vine of Sodom; their grapes are grapes of gall; their clusters are bitter; their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps."

These words occur in the valedictory ode of Moses.

If Moses had alluded prophetically to modern "Mountain Dew," rather than historically to the brimstone-flavored extracts of Sodom, the allusion could scarcely have been more felicitous. Distillation could have had no fitter birthplace than Sodom. In its purest form liquor is pure death, but with the substitution of modern adulterations the words of the text acquire a fearful faithfulness. Comparing the hidden meaning of Moses with the awful desolation that intemperance is working around us every hour, he asked, How much better off to-day, morally, is this City than Sodom was? When will this state of things end? Shall intemperance once more become respectable in good society, as it once was in our country? Shall the decanter appear once more, alongside of the family Bibel as Satan among the Sons of God? Shall the already fearful political corruption which the rum power is working in our midst, continue and increase until neither Courts nor Legislatures retain even the show of virtue? Who can answer these startling questions? They are not exaggerations. It is true that by almost superhuman vigilance on the part of a faithful few a little outward show of decency has been maintained in the temperance legislation of this State, but we can scarcely claim to have done more than this. It is hard to tell whether the temperance cause in this State is victorious or vanquished. The glorious old temperance banner still floats in the field, but whether in advance or retreat, it is hard to say. To me it seems rather to be intrenched, desperately assaulted, and waiting anxiously for reinforcements. Our support of the temperance cause is largely to determine what shall be the surroundings and fate of our children. He that is false to his interest in this, can scarcely be faithful elsewhere. What, then, is the present duty of temperance men in this State? What can we do for the great cause at stake? Have we not a great civil duty, and if so, what is it? If a heathen philosopher could say, "Nothing that interests mankind can be foreign to me," how much more ought the Christian minister, in his higher sphere, to say so? If Paul should reason of temperance, why not every preacher? If it is our duty to save a single soul, is it not a million times our duty, if we can, to help save a million souls. I answer these general questions: First, it is the duty of all temperance men to aid in the protection and active promotion of the general temperance work. Thousands of temperance men, to be sure, are at work, but tens of thousands are idle. Every church has ten idle temperance men to one active. There are millions of strictly and conscientiously temperance men and women in our country who never take even the humblest part in the great work of saving others. What a prodigious waste of influence is this? Secondly, it is the duty of all temperance men in this State to aid in maintaining and enforcing such temperance laws as we have. Our temperance laws are not what righteousness and the public weal require. Compared with what they should be, they are a disgrace; but compared with the great abyss their overthrow would uncover, they are castles of light. If they are not as they should be, there are half a million temperance men and women in this State that have only themselves to thank for it. There are many overworked champions of temperance in this State who know what even these defective laws have cost. It is the duty of the temperance men of this State to provide additional and final legal protection to the Commonwealth against the ravages of intemperance. We do not in person make the laws, but we do make the lawmakers. We cast the vote of the sovereign people. The action of the approaching Convention cannot now be predicted. There must be an organized coöperation of effort throughout the State, for the support and advancement of the temperance cause. The temperance men of this State should form a closely-compact, thoroughly-organized party, that will hold the balance of political power. I would not have it put candidates in the field except in local elections, where it was sure to win. It should stand as an army of observation, and compel the party that asked its political coöperation to nominate such men as will promote this great work of humanity and love. Scratch tickets, and if both candidates were bad, scratch both, and leave the result to Providence. This course would exalt politics, and would form the highest and most sacred alliance of the noblest of souls for the noblest ends. Vote as you would pray.

### Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was held at the Brick Church in Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, last evening. The church was crowded with an interested audience. Rev. Dr. MURRAY presided, and at the opening of the meeting gave an interesting narration of his experiences in Japan. He stated that he succeeded a number of years ago in establishing a missionary station in that country, and had taught the natives something of the English language and given them instruction in scientific and other knowledge. He introduced Dr. McCARTHY, who talked of China and the Chinese, detailing his missionary efforts in Ningpo, beginning in 1843. Coming down to the present time he stated that the present condition of the Missions in China was flourishing with every prospect of still greater successes in the future. Rev. Dr. MARKHAM followed Dr. McCARTHY, speaking on the same subject, and also asserted that the condition of Missionary labor in China was hopeful, and the cause only needed home influence and support to prosper.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and after saying that he cordially indorsed what had been said, made an earnest and eloquent statement of the importance of mission work, and appealed to the audience to lend their moral and material support to the movement. A generous collection was then taken up, after which the Doxology was sung and the Benediction pronounced, and the proceedings concluded.

### American Church Missionary Society.

A public meeting under the auspices of the American Church Missionary Society was held in Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, last evening. There was a large congregation. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, rector of the church. From the annual report, it appears that during the past year the Society had in the field at various times 110 missionaries, and at the close of the year 98; that 99 missionaries reported contributions for parochial objects the sum of $82,563 20, and for extra parochial objects $6,536 33, making a total of $89,099 53. There were 172 mission stations, and an average attendance of 9,235 at each service.

Eloquent and earnest addresses were delivered by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, and Rev. ALEXANDER VINTON, of Trinity Church, New-York. Dr. NEWTON took the ground that the call to preach the Gospel was such as left no doubt as to where it was to be preached. Doing good was not to be limited by any narrow parochial boundaries as long as opportunity offered. Christ was a missionary, and his example was faultless. No harm could accrue to Church organization by earnest, zealous labor for Christ. Rev. Dr. SMITH spoke of the hindrances to missionary work which had been attempted by such as sought to change the old order of things in the Church.

The services were concluded with the benediction.

### The Friends' Yearly Meeting.

The Orthodox Society of Friends yesterday held several meetings of a devotional character, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather they were all well attended. The speaking was unusually fresh and vigorous in its character and several excellent addresses were made by members of both sexes. At the morning and afternoon sessions both halls of the meeting-house in Twentieth-street were occupied, and double services took place at the same time. Among the speakers were DAVID BENNETT, ESTHER WEEKS, FRIEND NEWLAND, DANIEL HILL, of Ohio, MURRAY SHIPLEY and DEBORAH HINSDALE, while MURRAY SHIPLEY, HULDAH BEDIE, DEBORAH THOMAS and others offered prayer.

The anniversary exercises of the First Day School took place in the afternoon, and were largely attended, as well as that of the Mission School in Thirty-eighth-street. At the former of these, the exercises were opened by reading of the Scriptures by the Superintendent, ROBERT L. MURRAY, followed by a hymn by the school, alphabet of texts by the infant class, together with recitations by EMILY LOEBL, CHARLES JOHNSON, MARY ROBERSON, SARAH BARRINGTON, ARTHUR LOEBL, and the school in concert.

At the Mission School, singing, recitations, dialogues and other exercises took place. There are eighty-seven pupils in the latter school, which is in a flourishing condition, and has a sewing class and weekly meetings. JOHN R. TABER is Superintendent, and RUTH MURRAY has charge of the infant class.

A special meeting was held in the evening at the meeting-house for the benefit of young persons of both sexes, at which addresses were made by MURRAY SHIPLEY, of Cincinnati, a very successful speaker to the young, Dr. NICHOLSON, JEREMIAH GRINNEL and DANIEL HILL.

The business sessions of the yearly meeting will be held to-day and to-morrow, but will not be open to the public generally.

### Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Catholic Church of the Epiphany.

Archbishop McCLOSKEY, at 3 P. M. yesterday, laid the corner-stone of a new Catholic Church, to be known as the Church of the Epiphany, of which Rev. RICHARD L. BURTSELL, D. D., is to be the pastor. The new edifice is to be built in Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. It will be 75 feet front by 145 feet deep, and 77 feet in height, from the floor to the apex of the roof. Its style of architecture is to be Lombardic. On the northern end of the front a tower and steeple will be run up to the height of 115 feet. The material of which the church is to be built is Newark brownstone, with facings of white Ohio stone. There will be three front entrances to the building proper, over the centre of which will extend a stone portico, with marble pillars on either side. The entrances to the basement, which is to be used for chapel purposes and for religious meetings, are on a level with the street, one at each side of the three entrances to the church proper, which will be raised 17 steps above the ground level. When completed, it is estimated that the new building will seat 1,700 people. The total cost of the land and building will be $175,000.

The crowd in attendance at the ceremonies yesterday was immense, even the roofs of the houses in the vicinity being covered with spectators. The stone was laid by Archbishop McCLOSKEY, in strict accordance with the rules prescribed by the Roman ritual. In it was deposited a parchment record, written in Latin, containing the names of the Federal, State and City Chief Magistrates, the chief ecclesiastical authority of this archdiocese, the names of the builders of the edifice, and the date of laying the corner-stone. After the prescribed ceremonies were performed, Rev. Dr. MURROUGH, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth-street, delivered an appropriate address, and the services were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop. Among the Catholic clergymen present were Rev. Fathers Hecker, Clowrey, Boyce, Quinn, McCarthy, McMenomy, Rev. Drs. McGlynn and Burtsell. The Temperance Societies of St. Bridget's and the Church of the Immaculate Conception were present in full force, decorated with regalia. It is anticipated that service will be held in the new church before Christmas next.

### Laying of a Church Corner-Stone by Bishop Littlejohn.

The corner-stone of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Chapel, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventh-street, one and a half blocks from Prospect Park, was laid on Sunday at 3 o'clock, by Right Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. There were present Revs. Drs. SCHENCK of St. Ann's, DOWNE of St. Pauls, CANFIELD of Christ Church, Rev. Mr. SPAFFORD of St. John's Church, Rev. Dr. DYER of New-York and Rev. Dr. WHARTON of Massachusetts. The clergy, congregation and Sunday School marched in procession from the residence of the rector, Rev. D'ORVILLE DOTY, to the site of the edifice, repeating the 122d Psalm. The corner-stone was then laid by the Bishop. The leaden box placed in the corner-stone, contained, among other things: the annual report of the Long Island Historical Society, annual report of the Church Charity foundation, History of All Saints Church, photographs of Bishop LITTLEJOHN and Rev. D'ORVILLE DOTY, and copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES and Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Union*.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Ann's Church, and Rev. Dr. WHARTON, of Massachusetts. The services closed with the Gloria in Excelsis. The chapel is to be a frame building, length 35x80, chancel, 7x18, open roofed, and is to have 368 sittings, turret and bell, the cost to be $7,000.

### Rev. Dr. Marshall in Favor of Church Union.

Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Columbus, Ohio, preached an eloquent sermon last night, at the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. ANNAN'S,) taking for his text Joel iii. 13: "Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe; come get you down, for the press is full, the fats overflow." To whom this order is addressed, said the preacher, is uncertain; but, considering it a call upon men, we may say that the period for the great thrusting in of the harvest sickle is yet to come. I will venture the opinion that there is much in the present aspect of the world's affairs; much in the state of politics and religion which intimate the applicability of the text to the present generation. There are three aspects of society which exhibit its general condition, and in which are to be found the prophetic tokens of change. These are the scientific, the political and the religious. Let it be observed that the position of science, and generally of secular knowledge, is not that of hostility to religion, much less to the active progress of Christianity. Science and the Bible ultimately aid one another. I am aware there is a great deal of unbelief among thinkers and scholars; but it is so completely overbalanced by the orthodoxy of true learning that the friends of the Bible have ceased to fear. Under the energy of science the whole secular condition of the world seems about to be speedily altered. The completion of a railroad to the Pacific is an achievement whose influence upon the religious question of the world has scarcely yet been guessed at. And at the same time we receive information that during the next year the globe will be girt round with an electric telegraph. May not Christians, at least, regard these things as indicating the near approach of that great day of the Kingdom when the harvest of this world's life will be gathered? With regard to political affairs, is it not true that in our time revolutions are peculiarly rapid and effective? The Indias, Japan, Russia, Italy, the United States, China, Spain, all illustrate this. What of signs in the religious skies? Religious activity is very manifest in organizing agencies and combining forces for a mighty work. It is about to impel those who have stood long apart to come into organic union for common support. Among the significant things of the time must be noted the movement towards church-union. Its consummation will be the actual going forth of the reapers to the harvest of the world.

### Farewell Sermon of Dr. Dowling.

The Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing streets, was last night filled to repletion on the occasion of the farewell sermon of Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., who has been pastor of the church for a quarter of a century, and now leaves this field of labor to take charge of the South Baptist Church, Newark, from which he has received a very urgent and entirely unanimous call. The reverend gentleman took for his text Corinthians ii., 13, 16; and Philippians i., 27. It was hardly necessary, he said, for him to say that after the lapse of twenty-five years that it was with the deepest emotion he met with them to preach this farewell discourse. There is something very sad in the word "farewell;" it is always sad to take the parting hand of those we love, and yet this world is a world of meetings and partings, and even the pastoral relation had to be at times severed. He did not intend to bid them goodbye as one who was going to a distant shore, for he hoped to meet with them again often; but still there was the thought that after to-night he would no longer be their pastor. The time had come when he stood in the pulpit the last time as their pastor, and these thoughts made him sad.

Mr. DOWLING then proceeded to give to the church his parting counsel and parting consolation. He advised them to set in order the things that are wanting. The closing portion of his sermon was an affectionate appeal to his church to live, as they had hitherto, in harmony and love.

Dr. DOWLING leaves the church in a prosperous condition, both numerically and financially, his only reason for separating from them being the feeling that his age is unfitting him for the work. Since he has been with them he has received into the fellowship of the church 971 persons. After the sermon the solemn ordinance of baptism was administered to several persons.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### New-York.

RICHARD RIVES, 23 years of age, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at No. 83 Mulberry-street. Death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes, but Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

MARGARET BARNES, aged 57 years, fell from a window of No. 81 Roosevelt-street, and received such severe injuries that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

CHARLES SCHULLER died yesterday at No. 62 Carmine-street, from the effects of a fracture of a leg, accidentally received more than a year ago. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, five feet eight inches high, having brown hair, black sack coat, black pants, dark vest, green flannel shirt and boots, was taken to the Morgue yesterday from the foot of Horatio-street. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

The Cuban Fair will close on Wednesday next. On Tuesday the various articles will be raffled, whether the lists are filled or not, and on Wednesday whatever remains will be sold at auction.

An unknown man, apparently a German, aged about 20 years, was found insensible yesterday afternoon in West-street, near Fulton, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

### Brooklyn.

On Saturday evening about 5 o'clock, SARAH STEINFIELD, a girl about 6 years old, was knocked down by the horses of a Flushing-avenue car, and run over, one of the wheels lacerating her body so horribly that her attending physician entertains no hope of her recovery. JACOB SUYDER, driver of the car, was arrested by Captain LEICH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct. The accident took place in Flushing near Tompkins-avenue.

Efforts are being made with a view to urging upon the Long Island Historical Society the undertaking of the important work of continuing the excavations at Jerusalem, from which Lieutenant WARREN, who has already done good service, is about to be withdrawn, the funds of his British supporters having given out. It is believed that if the Long Island Historical Society will undertake the work, it can raise all the money needed for the purpose on Long Island.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the varnish works of BROOKS & FITZGERALD, in North Tenth, between Fourth and Fifth streets, E. D., were discovered to be on fire. A large quantity of oils and varnish was destroyed, and the building sustained considerable damage. The loss is estimated at about $1,700. The Police suppose the fire to have been started by an incendiary.

JAMES MURPHY was arrested on Saturday, by Officer SIMONS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on the complaint of BERNARD LYNCH, a contractor, who charges that he stole from him $100 worth of curb and gutter stone. He was held for examination.

On Friday night last, during the heavy thunder shower, the Queens County Court-house, at North Hempstead, was struck by lightning. One side of the cupola was almost completely torn out, while a large portion of the roof of the building was ripped up, shattering into atoms several of the large oak rafters. Other damage was done to the premises by the breaking of window-panes, &c. A man in the employ of Sheriff DURLAND, sleeping in the upper part of the Court-house, was stunned by the lightning but not seriously injured.

JAMES CANNON was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, by Officer REED, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, charged with stealing from the sloop *Ellen*, while at anchor opposite the head of Franklin-street, a yawl-boat and other articles, of the value of $84. He was held to await examination.

### New-Jersey.

PHILIP READ, a colored laborer, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, for stabbing his wife in the hand while under the influence of liquor.

JOHN DALTON and WILLIAM FARRELL were arrested on Saturday night, in Hudson City, for being drunk and fighting in the streets.

Jersey City was very quiet yesterday, so also was Hoboken. The arrests for drunk and disorderly were very few, the Police having almost nothing to do.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a child 8 years of age, named JAS. CULLEN, fell overboard from the dock at the Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, and would have undoubtedly been drowned had not Officer O'REILLY, who witnessed the occurrence, jumped in the dock and rescued the child. He was taken to Taylor's Hotel, where restoratives were applied, and when sufficiently recovered was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 543 Twenty-sixth-street, New-York.

The first public reception of the Young Men's Hebrew Literary Union, whose headquarters are at No. 73 Essex-street, was held Saturday evening. Mr. L. ABRAMS, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the members entertained their guests with a number of interesting literary exercises.

At the Essex County Court of Sessions, on Saturday night, LOUIS BACHMEYER, charged with the murder of MONELL, at the Glendale House, Hudson County, pleaded guilty to the charge of homicide, and, there being a number of extenuating circumstances in the case, he was sentenced to only eighteen months' imprisonment.

A man named WM. MORGAN was arrested in Newark last evening on the charge of being one of a gang of thieves who last March robbed JOSEPH GILLET, at Newark. He was committed for trial.

ROBERT GOUGHRAN was arrested in Newark yesterday on the charge of having received stolen property, a horse which belonged to Messrs. ROBERT & DARCY. The animal was stolen by a negro on the night of the 28th inst., and it is supposed that the prisoner was an accomplice. He was remanded for further examination.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 79¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois, 95⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 29—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.

Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 79¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois, 95⅛.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 29—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 22s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 4d. ₱ bushel. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 82s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 59s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8½d. for Refined. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.

Linseed Cakes, £10 ₱ ton for thin oblong, for feeding. Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £98 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.

Sugar, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 29.

Petroleum, 47f. 75c. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 29.

COTTON—*Tres Ordinaire* was sold this morning at 139½f. ₱ cwt. on the spot.

PARIS, Saturday, May 29.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 29.

Petroleum closed easier at 47½f.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 29.

Cotton closed dull for stock on spot and afloat; quotations nominal and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 85⅞@85¾.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, May 30.

United States Bonds firm; Five-twenties are quoted to-day at 86@86⅛ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 30.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending May 29: SUGAR—Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 375,000 boxes and 18,000 hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 48,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds. to foreign countries, and 8,000 boxes and 3,200 hhds. to the United States. FLOUR active at $9 87@$10 87 ₱ bbl. BUTTER flat. BACON steady at 18c.@19c. ₱ lb. PETROLEUM declining. Other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS buoyant, with an advancing tendency. EXCHANGE without decided change.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $4 95@$6 25. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 17½@$1 18½; No. 2 at $1 15@$1 15½ cash; $1 12½@$1 13½ seller June. CORN active and higher; sales of No. 1 at 68½c.@68¾c.; No. 2 at 58½c.@58¾c. OATS active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 60½c.@60c. cash; 59½c.@60c. seller; [illegible] buyer for June. RYE declining and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 [illegible]. [illegible] dull and nominal at $1 40@$1 [illegible] for No. 2. [illegible] dull and drooping; sales at 90c.@[illegible]. [illegible] quiet and firm. Mess PORK, $31 50. LARD [illegible] 18½c. Short Rib Middles, 15¼c. loose. Short [illegible] 19¼c. Live HOGS, $8 40@$8 60 for fair to medium; $8 [illegible]@$9 80 for good to choice. Beef CATTLE quiet and easy at $5 50@$6 50 for Cows and butchers' steers; $6 75@$7 20 for fair to choice shipping steers. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,800 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS active but unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36; 360 bushels Amber State at $1 52½, and 360 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 90. CORN dull; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Indiana at 77c., and 2,000 bushels New Illinois at 73c.@75c., and 14,800 bushels Damp Illinois at 66c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY inactive. RYE quiet but unchanged; Canadian held at $1, in bond. PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $27@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c.; Lumber, to the Hudson, $3 50. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—62,000 bushels Wheat, 6,400 bushels Rye, 1,913,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—9,400 bushels Wheat, 23,200 bushels Corn, 666,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 29.

RECEIPTS—3,300 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—32,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, 7¾c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR inactive; home trade buying dray lots only, for immediate requirements. WHEAT in fair demand; none here; sales, to arrive, 58,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 25@$1 26¼, part by steam, and 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, $1 25, closing at the inside figure; market firm. CORN dull; market bare; nominal at 69c.@70c. for New; 74c.@75c. for vacuum-cured or kiln-dried. OATS unsettled; sales 13,500 bushels Western at 69½c.; later, 10,000 bushels do. at 69c. RYE—No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 18. BARLEY and SEEDS nominal. HIGHWINES—Light stock; nominal at $1 04, but no demand.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 29.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON—Good Ordinary to Fully Middling, 25¾c.@27c. FLOUR dull; Superfine and Spring Extra, $5 25@$7; Double Extra, $5@$6 50; Triple Extra to Fancy, $7@$9 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 08@$1 10; Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 30@$1 50; Strictly Choice and Fancy, $1 55@$1 65. CORN firm at 71c.@75c. for Yellow; 75c.@80c. for White. OATS dull at 63c.@65c. BARLEY quiet at $1 30 for Iowa Spring. RYE dull at $1 09@$1 10 for Prime. WHISKY dull at 96c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK held at $31@$31 50, and Extra Heavy at $31 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12½c. LARD firm; Steam, 17¼c.; Choice, in jobbing lots, 18¾c. Beef CATTLE steady at $4@$7 25. HOGS, $7@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 29.

COTTON is easy; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales 28¼c.; sales 607 bales; receipts, 662 bales; exports, 1,049 bales. GOLD, 138¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 152¼; New-York sight Exchange, par to ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 37; Double Extra, $6 40. CORN, $1; large sales to arrive on private terms. OATS, 76c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY—Prime, $29. PORK, $32 75. BACON, 13¾c.@17½c.@17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 18¾c.; Keg, 19¼c. SUGAR—Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13½c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 40c.@52½c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 87½c.@97½c. COFFEE—Fair, 15c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR—Very dull and depressed; sales, 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 75@$6; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7 50; Ohio do., $6 75@$7 50; Fancy, $9@$11 50. WHEAT—A downward tendency; Red, $1 30@$1 45; Amber, $1 57@$1 60. RYE—Offered at $1 37@$1 40 for Western. CORN—Firm and scarce; sales, 5,500 bushels Yellow at 94c.@95c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@89c., the latter for Higher Mixed. OATS—Quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels Western at 77c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 29.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland nominally 28¼c.@28½c. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull and irregular; Prime Valley Red, $1 70@$1 75. CORN firm and scarce; White, 87c.; Yellow, 92c. OATS dull and weak at 68c. for Light; 73c.@75c. for Heavy. RYE, $1 40@$1 45. Mess PORK firm at $32. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.@18c. SHOULDERS, 14¼c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 19c.@19¼c. WHISKY dull at $1 06@$1 07.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 75; Fancy, $8 25; No. 1, $7 25. WHEAT, $1 20. CORN, shelled, in bulk, 65c. RYE, $1 65. OATS in bulk, 65c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. HAMS—Fancy Sweet-cured, 20c.@25c. LARD, in tierces, 18¼c. COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 25¾c.; Middling, 26¼c.; Good Ordinary, 23¾c.; Ordinary, 22¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR firmer; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 25@$5 80. WHEAT quiet at $1 19 for No. 1; $1 15½@$1 16 for No. 2. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN steady at 59c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet—5¼c. to Buffalo, 10¼c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT heavy; Amber offered at $1 37, and parties apart on other grades. CORN quiet and unchanged; No. 2, seller for June, at 66c. OATS held at 68c. RYE dull at $1 12½ for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, May 29.

FLOUR and WHEAT firm and unchanged. Legal tenders, 73. MINING STOCKS close firm: Alpha, $34; Belcher, $21; Bullion, $21; Chollar, $366; Confidence, $37; Crown Point, $67; Gould & Curry, $125; Hale & Norcross, $179; Imperial, $101; Kentuck, $249; Ophir, $25; Overman, $55; Savage, $117; Sierra Nevada, $40; Yellow Jacket, $74.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 29.

COTTON—Low Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.; receipts, 131 bales; exports, 1,990 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25@$7, and Fall, $8. CORN, 78c. OATS firm at 80c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 19c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17¾c. Bulk MEATS—None in market; Shoulders, quiet; Sides dull.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 29.

Spirits of TURPENTINE active at 42½c. Crude Turpentine unchanged. RESIN quiet at $1 75 for Strained. TAR, $2 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 29.

COTTON is in fair demand; the stock is light; sales, 225 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.; receipts, 291 bales; exports, coastwise, 593 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 29.

COTTON is quiet and dull; holders are firm; Middlings, 27c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 600 bales. exports, 1,035 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 29.

COTTON firm; demand confined to few buyers; sales 350 bales; Low Middling at 26½c.; receipts, 80 bales.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 29.

WHEAT dull; No. 1 White, $1 57; No. 2 do., $1 32; No. 1 Amber, $1 32. CORN, 72c. OATS, 64c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 29.

The COTTON market is firmer; sales, 225 bales; receipts, 13 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 29.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 108¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58. Gold, 140¼.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.—*Dear Sir:* I am inducing as many of my neighbors as possible to adopt your system of protection against burglarious attacks. The protection afforded by your Alarm is so nearly perfect as to leave nothing to be desired in that direction.

Yours, A. W. DIMOCK,
A. W. Dimock & Co., No. 26 Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

The great closing-out sale for thirty days at remarkably reduced prices, preparatory to alterations and building, at the world-renowned carpet store of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery; an immense stock of English medallions and Brussels carpets, Lowell, three-ply and ingrain carpets, floor oil cloths, mattings, &c., at low figures.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holsatia | May 19 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| Ville de Paris | May 20 | Havre | New-York. |
| Java | May 22 | Liverpool | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allemania | June 1 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| City of New-York | June 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Nebraska | June 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Russia | June 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Malta | June 3 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| America | June 3 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Paris | June 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | June 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FOR ASPINWALL, ST. DOMINGO, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | June 1 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Hero | June 1 | New-York | St. Domingo. |
| Eagle | June 3 | New-York | Havana. |
| Tybee | June 5 | New-York | St. Domingo. |
| Bienville | June 5 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemania*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of New-York*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

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|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

MAY 29—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Havre*—General J. Meredith Read, Jr., Consul-General to Paris, Mrs. General J. Read, 2 children, nurse and infant, Israel Corse, Count de Beausacq, El Marquis de San Carlos de Pedroso, Marchioness de San Carlos de Pedroso, 5 children of the Marquis de San Carlos de Pedroso and servant, Edward F. Davison, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, wife and daughter, Mr. Moise, Mr. Grand, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Webb, C. L. Knapp, Mr. R. H. Bogue, and Mrs. N. Edgar, 3 children, 2 servants and infant of Mr. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Astie and infant, Mr. Turiault, Wm. Cheeks, Mr. Samory, F. P. Poche, Mr. and Mrs. Buger, Mr. Knodeers, Eug. Smith, Miss H. Gunts, infant and maid, A. Lecourt, H. A. Johnson, Mr. Prieur, A. F. Miller, Charles Thienen, Mrs. J. C. Harrison and Miss Harrison, Mr. Wells, Miss Wells, J. M. Way, Wm. Hidden Webb, Miss McCarthy, Miss Mary Cheeks, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickenson, Miss C. A. Hawke, Frank Seavers, Jr., Dr. F. Vado, J. M. Palmesque, J. Challer, C. Dalapella, F. Von Shrader, Miss C. Von Shrader, Miss E. Hayner, Mr. Szymanski, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peale, Mr. Mioton, Mr. Segneuret, Mr. Borland and infant, Miss Soelbke, Miss Clemens, Miss Vignes, Mrs. and Miss G. C. Ward, Hy. Collins, Jr., R. Schroeder, Mrs. Mioton, Mrs. F. A. Moulton, Miss Breeden, Mrs. Hy. Collins, Miss Collins and maid, Mrs. C. H. Garden and daughter, H. W. Bruen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Couteux, B. F. Breeden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hill, Miss J. V. Hill, R. H. C. Hill, Geo. R. Hill, P. S. Hill, H. H. Hollister, Miss R. G. Russell, Miss Rivers, Miss A. Jauregue, Mrs. Jones, Miss Russell, Miss Rudd, Chas. Fitz, Mrs. A de Llamozo, Miss de Llamozo, Mrs. Lambert and maid, G. Larre, Mrs. W. Smith, 2 children, infant and maid, Mrs. L. Rutman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. King, Mrs. M. Legrand, J. Weill, Mr. Faron, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Lockwood, Jr., infant and nurse, Mrs. Benedict, Mr. Giraud, Mrs. Giraud, 3 children and infant, Mrs. G. W. J. de Renne and maid, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Colinean and child, A. J. Adams, Geo. Noble Jones; Mr. and Mrs. L. May, Mr. and Mrs. Reynel, child, infant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Dachauer, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gaff, J. Gaff, P. San Cheze Yzmoya, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jillett, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Butler and child, Mr. and Mrs. Zuaznavar and son, Mrs. A. K. Gardner and maid, Dr. Waldbridge, James Watt, A. Charvet, Rev. M. Roux, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fernandez, niece, child and infant, Mrs. A. Haas and 4 children, F. Guilbeau, H. Michelle, L. D. Senez, T. Quiros, Frederick Simons, O. Gori, F. J. Painter, H. Davis, F. Graffenried, Miss Feldel and child, L. Artigues, Hy. Planche, Mr. Heyman, C. Gori, A. Gori, Mrs. Samottee, Mrs. A. Servetti, Mrs. Scardigli, Mrs. de Porti, Mrs. M. F. Wade, Mr. Marzo P. Schweitzer, A. Servetti, P. Scardigli, Mr. and Mrs. Luttenschlayer, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Astice' maid, Mrs. Borland's maid, Mrs. Moulton's maid, Mrs. Haas' maid, Mrs. Collins' maid, Sister M. Nazareth, Mrs. B. Fernandez's maid, Sister Marie Magdeleine, Miss Domiani, Mrs. Coppin, Miss Morgan, P. Gendre, Mr. Darray, Miss Gendre, Mr. Adnet, Mr. Festorazzi, A. Burnet, P. S. Mancip, Mrs. Ferrari, Miss J. Farrari, Miss S. Farrari, Miss M. Farrari, Miss L. de Banardi, A. Paravangher, Jean B. L. Dupuis, S. Odin, L. Coppin, Mr. Boulet, Mr. and Mrs. Surugue, A. Gaum, V. Perez, maid of Mrs Legrand, V. Mattiew, L. Casella, G. B. Perodi, G. Fohiano, Mr. Lauge, P. F. Merlen, Mr. J. L. F. Gillio, C. Marti, V. A. Dubois, L. Boin, P. F. Wadoux, P. J. O. Creton, L. Marti, A. Merlen, Mr. Deroy, Mr. Vanderzyke, Mr. Leperetre, Mr. Danbuckham, Mr. Pieren, Mr. Dero, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Gillio.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall.*—Miss M. A. Griffiths, Miss Woolston, Miss Lenah Woolston, J. M. Jones, U. S. N., Mrs. George Stevens, J. F. Taylor, Mrs. W. E. Winsor, Mrs. John Atkinson and child, E. J. Moore, Thomas Barre, wife and 2 children, M. C. Legrange, wife and daughter, Miss M. A. Frost, R. H. Price, S. C. Farnham and wife, Mr. Vanderlinden, J. Kawsler, wife and 2 children, Mrs. H. Hewens and 3 children, S. Hancock, wife and child, Mrs. S. Newbert and boy, Mrs. M. Schell, J. S. Gordon, wife and 4 children, Colonel A. R. Eddy, wife and child, Mrs. George Haskell and daughter, Chas. H. Smith, S. Selegeburg, J. A. Folger, wife and 2 children, Miss E. J. Cage, Robert Mayer, wife and 3 children, Miss Leoni and servant, Mrs. D. Cady, W. Hauxhurst and wife, J. P. Vernon, John Harris, Dr. A. Penet, George F. Harrison, Marion de la Martinien, Mrs. Greasel and 2 children, John Lenoth, Chas. Howard and wife, Mrs. E. B. Chofts and servant, H. Hedger, Mrs. J. F. Hohart and 2 children, Mrs. A. Schell, F. W. Holland, J. S. Matton, P. M. S. S. Co.; Mrs. M. Sharon, daughter, servant and 2 children, Mrs. F. A. Dow, J. Ackerman, M. Simmons, wife and daughter, W. Masterson, Rev. Father McColams, Robt. Neely and wife, W. Mackintosh, Rev. C. B. Wyatt, wife, daughter and 3 children, Lieutenant C. C. Kilbourne, wife and servant, Mrs. L. C. Morehouse, Commodore R. F. R. Lewis, United States Navy, Mrs. E. K. Homans, A. Scovil, wife and 2 children, Samuel Benchard, Master Chas. Harrison, Mrs. H. C. Mudgett and child, W. Herrold, C. Furhken and wife, C. Passaw, M. Banholly and child, Mr. Ryrorhan, Mr. Sequeira, Mrs. Anwatzler, J. Walters, T. Duesberg, H. Nathan, A. R. Vidal, E. Yenza, F. M. Burnham, W. S. Mandeville, J. Hobson and wife, J. Pemberton, B. M. S. Cook, S. Rauel, J. E. Miller, W. S. Jarbor, Mrs. Noverett, H. Devoe, M. Emmons, J. C. Harris, Mrs. Parker and daughter, Albert Salts, W. D. Thomas, J. Yarnell, W. J. Goss, J. B. Franklin, F. Monchot, A. D. Jenny, Mrs. Ann Flynn, James H. Fountain, R. Fleming, T. J. McCleary, J. Sheridan, wife and son, T. D. Boyd.

MAY 30.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—H. A. Bowen, E. H. Robinson, General Ripley, Mrs. Fisher, L. Leland, J. Martin, W. Durant, J. D. Stewart, Mr. Bengough and lady, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Jamison, lady and son, T. Pitch, Mrs. Reiderift and nurse, Mr. Pool, R. Jelly, Mrs. Johnson and 2 children, Dr. H. A. Johnson, J. Sharpe, Miss C. E. Saxton, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Filer and child, Mrs. Ogsrove and child, Miss Crisk, Mr. Sengemans and two sons, Mrs. Goodwin, three children and nurse, Mr. Egnon, lady and two children, Mrs. Moncklelow, W. Beatty, R. O. Old, Mr. Young, J. Stewart, P. Kruger, M. Smith, Mr. Stroker, S. Scoville, Mr. Atwater, lady and daughter, J. Smith, Mrs. Gaddum and two children, Mr. Gilbert, lady and infant, Mr. Skyes and lady, Mr. W. H. Salt, Mrs. Barnard and child, Mr. Stebbing, T. Sykes, H. Neler, A. Sherwood, Rev. Mr. Ryder, lady and daughter, W. Stewart, C. A. Small, Mr. Rodnell, Sir John Barrington, C. H. Young, Mr. Newtoin, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Boettel, Mrs. Shear and 2 children, Miss Laffan, Mr. C. E. Johnson, R. Thompson, R. Buckenhom, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Kiralfy, Mrs. Erls.

*Passengers by steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans*—Mrs. Eustis, nurse and 3 children, Mrs. Buckner, Miss Kittie Buckner, Miss Laura Buckner, J. Buckner and servant, L. Johnson, Jas. Coyle, Jas. Cutler, wife and child, B. F. Hutchins, wife, child and servant, Miss L. Reed, Mrs. Kimble, 2 children and nurse, and 15 in steerage.

*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Georgina Malone, Jacob Schmid, wife and infant, Dorsey Gardner, Miss Harriet Beebe, James E. Perkins, Geo. Meredith, wife and family, Mrs. Florence Greenwood, Miss Greenwood, Geo. Dandy, wife and infant, Douglas Buttersby, Julius Unmack, Edwin A. Marche, Augustine N. Ryfield, Frederick Tale, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Jane Williams and family, Henry Wilson, David Rees, Wm. Williams, Edwin Hunt, George Schele, Chas. Ljungberg.

*In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah*—Thos. Hocton, G. S. Greno and lady, E. Swift, P. Parry, Mrs. B. E. Carr, daughter and servant, Miss M. T. Carr, Miss Bennett, Mrs. T. B. Nathans, Mrs. Spears, Miss Cutler, H. Fullerton, Mrs. C. Herman, Mrs. W. C. Foster, H. J. Howell, D. J. Prather, G. C. Robinson, R. H. White, John Dlark, P. Griffin, B. H. Waddell, P. Thurlow, C. L. Thurlow, J. D. Weed, wife, child and servant, Mrs. J. C. Atwarter, J. C. Atwater, J. S. Cutler, H. Clark, A. Vanharten, A. A. Barber, S. N. Villas, General L. H. Gillmore, C. H. Burhans, Wm. F. Loper, Geo. King, and 5 in the steerage.

## NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 24 | Moon rises.12 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 55 | Gov. Island.12 44 | Hell Gate.. 2 06

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 30.

### Arrived.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah, May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 28, 7 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Fernandina; May 29, 2 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall May 22, with treasure, mails, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 26, lat. 20 40, lon. 74 08 W., exchanged signals with steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; 28th, lat. 31 24, lon. 74 12 W., exchanged signals with steamship City of Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince for New-York.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and 1,231 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced westerly winds throughout the passage. May 16, lat. 50 52, lon. 11 49, passed a Guion steamer bound east; 17th, lat. 50 10, lon. 17 36, passed a Cunard steamer bound east; 18th, lat. 49 22, lon. 23 18, passed steamship Erin, hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 40 50, lon. 64 41, passed a steamer bound east, supposed to be Australasian.

Steamship Mariposo, Kemble, New-Orleans May 23, 8 A. M., and South West pass 24th, 6 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; 29th inst., 6 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana; 30th, 5:30 A. M., passed steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, hence for Savannah; Cortes and General Meade, do. for New-Orleans, and Jas. Adger, do., for Charleston.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 20, and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 28, lat. 42 12, lon. 58 17, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool; 29th, lat. 41 40, lon. 62 10, passed a brig-rigged paddle steamer bound east; same day, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 20, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steamer bound east.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay May 25, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Chas. Gumm, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefrey, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James Edminston & Co. May 23, lat. 33 05, lon. 73 10, was hove to 48 hours in a gale from N. and N. E.; been 5 ds. N. off Hatteras.

Brig Henny, (N. G.,) Brane, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Baring Bros. Crossed the Equator April 28, in lon. 39 30. Had moderate weather.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordon, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda with northerly winds.

Brig Erichetta, (Ital.,) Russo, Eastellamare 78 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 8. Had light winds and calms.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormack, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar to Jonas, Smith & Co.; 23d inst., lat. 33 N., lon. 74 W., experienced a heavy N. W. gale, lasting 2 ds.

Schr. Geo. H. Eneas, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pines to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Tookolita, (of Boothbay,) Stewart, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to E. C. Schenck.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 28—Arr. steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool; brigs Chilian, from Arecife; J. Means, from Philadelphia; schr. E. S. Twisdon, from Sierra Leone.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 30—Passed in—Brigs Hyram Bassett and Deropea, from Cuba.

Arr. brig R. F. Bell, from Pernambuco, and schr. W. S. Nellis, from Swan Island for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 30—Arr. steamer Livingston, New-York; bark Emperor of Russia; brig Lena Thurlow, Key West.

WOODS' HOLE, May 29—Arr. ship Harrisburg, from Monterideo.

### Spoken, &c.

L. Warren—Schr., from Newbern, N. C., for Antigua, May 10, lat. 17, lon. 62.

### Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, May 12, barks Constance and Ennendale, for New-York in 2 or 3 days.

At Demerara, May 7, bark Agnes Fraser, for New-York next day.

At Eleuthera, May 21, schrs. Mary A. Hyer and J. W. Roberts, ldg. for New-York.

ASPINWALL, May 22—Arr. steamships Alaska, Gray, New-York; Conway, (Br.,) Barrett, Greytowne; Cuban, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool.

Sld. steamships Rising Star, Maury, New-York; Shannon, Jellicoe, Southampton.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

MOVILLE, May 30—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, has arrived.

### Notice to Mariners.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Clark's Point Lighthouse—change of position.*

Notice is hereby given that on and after 15th day of June, 1869, the light on Clark's Point, at the entrance of the harbor of New-Bedford, will be placed upon the northwesterly angle of the fort on that point.

The light will be placed 248 feet north, 48° 1/2 west, (magnetic,) from its present position, and elevated 11 feet above the present focal plane.

The sailing directions for the harbor of New-Bedford for the Round Hill and Eastern channels will not be affected by this change.

The sailing directions for the channel between North and Great Ledges can no longer be observed, as Palmer's Island light will not be visible on the range directed, the view of it being obstructed by the fort.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1869.

The Dead Letter,

IN THE

ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD,

JUNE 2.

The Dead Letter,

WITH

CARTOON OF OPERA BOUFFE ON THE ROLLING DEEP.

The Dead Letter.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Company
STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK
BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, &C.
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 160-Broadway.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos,
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,200.

OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,
11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

SILVER-PLATED
BAKING
DISH
RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, a used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

Improved French Ranges
MANUFACTURED BY
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
NOS. 247 AND 249 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Is offering daily, CHEAP FOR CASH, in quantities to suit everybody, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS, MACKEREL, FOREIGN FRUITS, FLOUR, choicest brands in market. One price house.

Gettysburg Katalysine Waters

Can be had of all first-class druggists, or at the New York Depot, No. 5 Murray-st., of W. H. B. JONES, or at the Spring, at Gettysburg, Penn., of the GETTYSBURG SPRINGS COMPANY.

Prices at the Spring and New-York Depot, 50 cents per quart bottle; $10 per case of two dozen quarts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 353, May 29, 1869.
78, 41, 7, 28, 63, 36, 1, 45, 20, 25, 33, 38, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 354, May 29, 1869.
60, 38, 5, 30, 75, 36, 39, 40, 56, 44, 2, 17, 77.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, May 29, 1869.
22, 63, 18, 2, 16, 71, 15, 42, 39, 52, 44, 49, 46.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 378, May 29, 1869.
28, 66, 59, 6, 13, 48, 37, 54, 36, 31, 64, 15, 53.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.